National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2002



Catoctin Mountain Park Catoctin Mountain Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Catoctin Mountain Park is a 5,770-acre park in the northwest corner of Frederick County, Maryland (a small part is in adjacent Washington County) managed by the National Park Service for public recreation and nature conservation. The park is named for its location in the Catoctin Mountains, 1,000 to 1,700 feet above the Monocacy River Valley. These ridges are part of the northern Blue Ridge. The park is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Thurmont and 13 miles east of Hagerstown. It is bounded on the south side by MD 77, which crosses the Catoctin Mountains in an east-west direction, on the northeast by MD 540 and Owens Creek and on the west by Quirauk School Road. A single public-access road called Park Central Road winds through the lower portion of the park, along which the two cabin camps, Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop, are situated. Other facilities within the park include an educational and resource management area, called Camp Round Meadow, a visitors center, a park administrative building, vehicular and tent camp sites, picnic areas, park maintenance facilities, a network of hiking trails, and interpretive sites. The park also contains Camp David, the retreat of the President of the United States. The mountainous terrain is rocky and thickly forested, bisected by numerous creeks and their tributaries and threaded with hiking trails.

Federal ownership of this land originated with two laws in 1933, the Emergency Conservation Work Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act, that ushered in the economic and social recovery programs known collectively as the "New Deal." Funds authorized under these acts were used to create Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, which initially comprised approximately 10,000 acres. In 1954 the State of Maryland was given the southern half of the recreational demonstration area, now Cunningham Falls State Park. The northern section, which contains the majority of the facilities developed during the New Deal years, was retained as a unit of the National Park System and renamed Catoctin Mountain Park. More facilities were added, especially between 1956 and 1966, which was a period of nation-wide National Park repair and development known as Mission 66.

The Catoctin Mountain Park landscape bears the imprint of two historic periods. The first (1770-1903) is the span of years during which the landscape was utilized by the nearby iron furnace, an important example of the nation's early iron industry. The mountain forests were culled for timber, and small charcoal hearths dotted its slopes. A hierarchy of roads funneled wood to the hearths and the resulting charcoal to the furnace. Even before 1770, when the furnace land was being assembled, settlement had begun on the west side of the mountain and in surrounding valleys, where the topography and soils permitted farming.

In the second period of significance (1934-1942), a portion of the mountain landscape was recast for recreation and conservation when the federal government developed it as a recreational demonstration area (RDA), one of about 40 nationwide. To obtain the necessary land for the RDA, about 130 properties from more than 50 different owners were purchased. The majority of the tracts were vacant timber land, but some were farms and other habitations. In developing the land for recreational use, nearly all of the domestic and farm structures were demolished. Three camps were built, each comprised of clusters of cabins, staff housing, craft buildings, bathrooms, a central dining hall, recreation hall, swimming pool and showers, along with additional support buildings. A headquarters area, built as the staging area for development of the RDA contained offices, workshops, garages, and other structures. A visitors contact station was also developed. All were designed in a rustic style of park architecture, specifically generated by National Park Service architects in the 1930s. In the

Catoctins, the building materials included downed chestnut trees, oaks, hemlocks and several kinds of stone, all gathered from the mountains. The cabin camp structures had more detailed rustic styling, while the garage and work buildings were distinctly utilitarian. Sites that formerly contained farms, clearings, and a sawmill became the locations for some of the park facilities. Hiking trails and the park road were developed from the farm, charcoaling and logging roads. The camps were opened and operated for several summers before the onset of World War II. In 1941 the third camp was renovated as a retreat for President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the entire RDA was closed for the duration of the war. Catoctin RDA reopened in the late 1940s and the two camps (Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop) have been in operation ever since. As was the original idea, the camps are utilized by organized groups. One of the camps has served the same organization for children with disabilities (originally children with polio) since it first opened. The third camp, which became the presidential retreat, was renamed Camp David in the 1950s by President Dwight Eisenhower.

National Register recognition for Catoctin Mountain Park includes historic district listings for each of the two camps (Misty Mount and Greentop) and a multiple property listing for the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) architecture. The boundaries for the two historic districts enclose 72 and 40 acres, respectively. The multiple property area extends to the park boundaries (NR nomination, 1988, E.4).

In addition to significance for the New Deal programs and park architecture, this cultural landscapes inventory (CLI) identifies the earlier period of rural industry and settlement as significant and proposes a boundary that includes the entire park. Camp David, though considered a part of the park and counted within its acreage, is a separate entity and has not been studied for this inventory.

While for the first period of significance, the park does not possess a high degree of integrity in its buildings and structures, the standard by which National Register criteria have traditionally been applied, it does have integrity in other landscape features. Existing features from this period include two roads that ran through the inhabited district, stone walls that traced property boundaries and lined farm roads; remnant farm roads that have been incorporated into trails or simply remain as linear depressions; and charcoal hearths, which read as disk-shaped depressions. The remains of farmstead sites include building foundations, wells, overgrown clearings, occasional fruit trees from old orchards and other domestic plantings. These leave a fine imprint of the former time.

Integrity for the second period, when the RDA was developed, is generally high. Nearly all the facilities within the two cabin camps remain intact. The park road and trails are similarly intact, though shifted in some locations. The natural landscape features of the mountain – its ridges, streams, and small west-side valley – that drew human use of the area through successive periods are little changed.

Site Plan

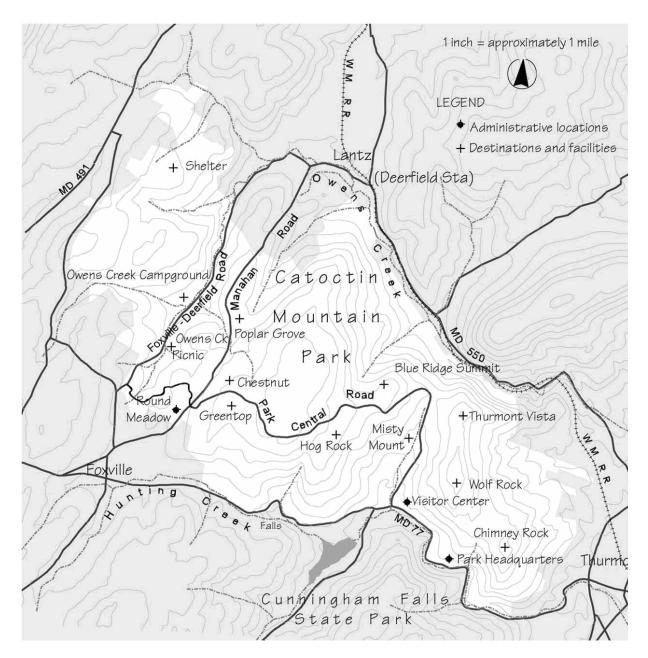


Fig. 4: White area on map shows the park. Roads, streams and destinations within the park are named. Symbols distinguish administrative and service areas from hiking destinations and camping/picnicking facilities.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Catoctin Mountain Park

Property Level: Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 600017

Parent Landscape: 600017

Park Information

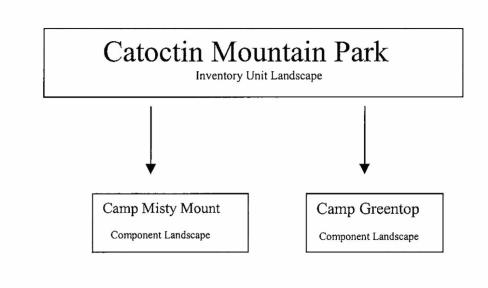
Park Name and Alpha Code: Catoctin Mountain Park -CATO

Park Organization Code: 3200

Park Administrative Unit: Catoctin Mountain Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

Catoctin Mountain Park is a cultural landscape within which are found two component landscapes. The landscape of the park was formed as a result of the political decision in 1935, during the period of recovery from the Great Depression known as the New Deal, to create a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in the Catoctin mountains. The shape of the park was further defined by its division into two portions in 1954, with one part remaining in federal hands (becoming Catoctin Mountain Park) and the other portion ceded to the state of Maryland to become a state park. The two component landscapes are the cabin camps, Misty Mount and Greentop, completed in 1937 and 1938 with relief funds provided by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The component landscapes are treated in a general way in this report and will be the subjects of individual reports.



Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Catoctin Mountain Park has been divided into two parts: research and analysis and evaluation. The research involved investigation of the historical record and field survey of the existing landscape. Primary and secondary sources were used. Among these were historical maps and census records at the Library of Congress and the University of Maryland and aerial photographs located in the National Archives (RG 145). Park files, including project documents, photographs, deed histories, and copies of original plans and drawings were extensively consulted. Technical Information Center microfilm files were reviewed at National Park Service, National Capital Region. Park reports and surveys, including the administrative history, the historic resources study, and the digitized findings of a cultural resource survey were also studied. Judith Earley and Jennifer Hanna conducted the field survey during the winter and spring of 1999 in tandem with document research.

In 2000, Judith Earley prepared the Cultural Landscape Inventory and along with Barbara Stafford created the maps for this document. Perry Wheelock contributed her editing expertise.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/19/2008

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 09/17/2004

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of Maryland concurred with the findings of the Catoctin Mountain Park CLI on 9/17/04, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

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p.2



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE National Capital Region Office of Lands, Resources and Planning 1100 Ohio Drive, SW Washington, DC 20242

June 25, 2004

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on June 25, 2004.

J. Rodney Little,

State Historic Preservation Officer

State of Maryland

Concurrence letter from the MD SHPO, dated 9/17/2004.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE National Capital Region 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20242

September 10, 2008

Memorandum:

To: Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Acting Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape Condition

I, Cynthia Wyant, Acting Superintendent of, Catoctin Mountain Park concur with the condition

reassessment for the Catoctin Mountain Park cultural landscape:

CONDITION REASSESSMENT:

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The cultural landscape condition reassessment for Catoctin Mountain Park is hereby approved and

Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park

Concurrence letter from the CATO superintendent, dated 9/10/2008 (Condition update).

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Change in Condition

> **Revision Date:** 09/10/2008

Revision Narrative:

The condition has not changed since the 2002 assessment. All impacts remain largely the same.

In order to improve the condition the following actions should be undertaken:

1. The structural integrity of the nineteenth-century foundations and stone walls is being

compromised by vegetation and tree growth. Documentation and selective removal of woody vegetation should be undertaken.

- 2. Where possible, the original path system should be preserved and repaired with similar materials. Where changes must be made, all details should reflect the historic character of the features.
- 3. The effects of deer browse, and pest infestation should be closely monitored.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of the inventory unit is the same as the park boundary (Site Plan, Fig. 4). It is partially defined by three natural features: on the south is Hunting Creek; along the northeast is Owens Creek; and on the west is the east ridge of South Mountain. The boundary line does not always adhere to these natural divisions, especially on the western, northwestern and eastern edges where the line is a series of angled turns that follow the old property lines of purchased tracts. It is essentially the same boundary as the one drawn in 1937, with the major exception that land south of Route 77 is no longer part of the park. The boundary was also modified slightly by the additions of less than 300 acres during the 1940s and a few small acquisitions after that, and the ongoing refinement of disputed margins.

State and County:

State: MD

County: Washington County

State: MD

County: Frederick County

Size (Acres): 5,770.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 27

UTM Zone: 18

UTM Easting: 292,616

UTM Northing: 4,395,728

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 27

UTM Zone: 18

UTM Easting: 285,089

UTM Northing: 4,388,146

Location Map:



Fig. 1: Catoctin Mountain Park is located in the state of Maryland, sixty miles from Washington, DC, a similar distance from Baltimore, and about ten miles from the Pennsylvania state line.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

For 150 years the mountain area where the park is situated had been utilized for its timber resources and for farming. In the late eighteenth century and for much of the nineteenth century, the Catoctin iron furnace, located in the foothills about three miles from the future park, exerted a large influence over much of the mountain, including land that later became the park. Subsequent to the selection of the land as a site on which to apply New Deal policies directed at employment, agricultural resettlement, and park development, it has been managed for recreation and conservation. Land surrounding the park retained its small town and agricultural character well past the middle of the twentieth century. Now, suburbanization has spread into nearby areas, with recent development along the eastern foothills. In other directions, the adjacent lands are a mix of state park, private agricultural and forest land, and pockets of residential development.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Catoctin Mountain Park is located in northwestern Frederick County, Maryland, approximately 60 miles from Washington DC, a similar distance from Baltimore, and less than ten miles south of the Pennsylvania border. It is situated where two parallel ranges of north/south running mountains merge. South Mountain, the western range, extends from Virginia into Pennsylvania. It is paralleled to the east for much of its length by Catoctin Mountain, which begins in northern Virginia and subsides near the Maryland-Pennsylvania border. Above the Potomac River, the seven-mile wide Middletown Valley separates the two ranges. As the valley narrows toward its northern end, the two ridges broaden and merge. Catoctin Mountain Park lies north of the head of Middletown Valley (Hickey 1975: 4).

The park falls within the Blue Ridge district of the Appalachian region, but geologically straddles both the Appalachian and piedmont regions. Properly, the Blue Ridge district in Maryland includes only South Mountain, leaving the Catoctins to the east within the piedmont. To address the incongruity of such designation, geographers "gerrymandered" the Catoctins into the Appalachians (Little 1995:38; Godfrey 1975: 12). The two mountain ranges lie between the piedmont on the east and the Great Valley (called the Hagerstown Valley in Maryland) on the west.

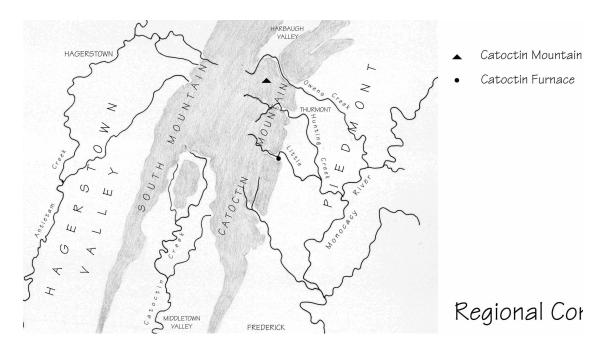


Fig. 2: Grey area shows the mountain formation as two ridges, South Mountain and Catoctin Mountain, which merge into a broad highland where the park is located. Note Middletown Valley at south end and smaller Harbaugh Valley to north.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The land is owned by the National Park Service and administered for recreation and conservation. The park lies primarily within Frederick County, Maryland with approximately 300 acres on the west side of the park in Washington County. A portion of the park is set aside as a retreat for the President of the United States and to house the associated military support services.

The geology map below gives further information about the park's regional context, showing particularly how the roads conform to the underlying geological structure.

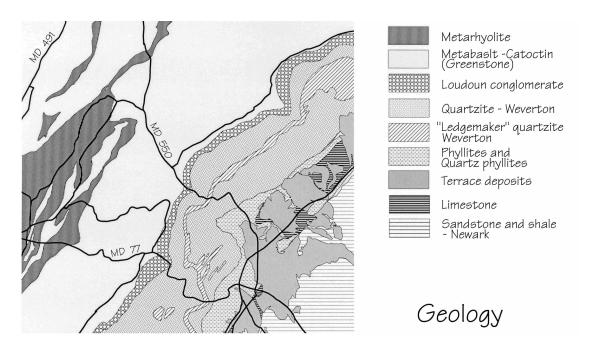


Fig. 3: The park lies between MD 550 and MD 77. This map shows the differences between the east and west sides of the park, with quartzite of the Catoctins on the east and volcanic rocks (metabasalt and metarhyolite) on the west.

Tract Numbers: 1, 3, 4, 5,15, 16f, 18, 20, 21, 26, 35, 35a, 36, 47, 53, 55, 60, 80a, 84, 88, 92,

92a, 92b, 92c, 92d, 93, 94, 96, 96a, 96c, 98, 103-107, 108a, 109-112, 115, 115a, 116, 124, 125, 125a, 126, 136, 146a, 146d, 147b, 149, 149a, 152, 152a, 153, 153a, 154, 154a, 160, 161, 163, 164, 167, 181, 184, 185, 190, 193, 196a, 215, 219, 223, 223a, 226, 229, 236, 237, 255, 257-259, 271,

276, 278, 279a, 280, 282, 298a, 303, 306, 339

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 02/11/2002

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Both cabin camps, Misty Mount and Greentop were listed on the National Register in 1988. The Management Category Date is the date the CLI was first approved by the park superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Expiration Date: UK

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The park has eight cooperative agreements covering the Naval Support Facility and US Secret Service as relates to the president's retreat, fishery management, internships and research, book sales, wildland fire, and a sewer connection to Thurmont.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: UK

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There is one special use permit with Potomac Edison for underground electric service to the Naval Support Facility.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands contribute to the significance and integrity of the Catoctin Mountain Park landscape inasmuch as they remain either in agriculture, as rural districts, in forest or as parkland under other jurisdictions. The farmland of Harbaugh Valley and the open fields of Foxville are in sharp contrast to the enclosing woodland of most of the park, and are reminiscent of the nineteenth and early-twentieth century look of parts of the park. Travel on rural roads surrounding the park reveals secluded farmsteads with similar features to those of the pre-park landscape. However, semi-suburban development is moving into these areas. New development can be seen in the housing clusters that have sprung up recently around Thurmont, near the park's eastern entrance. US 15, which runs along the foot of the mountains, was widened in the early 1980s, and highway conveniences developed around the Thurmont exit.



Fig. 57: Agricultural land on Manahan Road at Foxville, looking east toward park (1999).

National Register Information

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad

patterns of our history

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of

master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period: AD 1770 - 1903

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: Agriculture

Facet: Subsistence Agriculture

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1770 - 1903

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: Extraction or Mining Industries

Facet: Iron And Ferro Alloys

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1770 - 1903

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: Extraction or Mining Industries

Facet: Timber And Lumber

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1770 - 1903

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: Manufacturing Organizations

Facet: Fabricated Metal And Glass Products

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1770 - 1903

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: Transportation by Land and Air

Facet: Early Turnpikes, Roads, And Taverns East Of The

Mississippi

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1770 - 1903

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: The Industrial Revolution

Facet: The Industrial Revolution

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1934 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements

Subtheme: Recreation

Facet: General Recreation

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1934 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Architecture

Facet: Rustic Architecture

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1934 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1934 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939

Facet: The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1934 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources

Facet: Fish, Wildlife, And Vegetation Preservation

Other Facet: None

Time Period: AD 1934 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources

Facet: The Great Depression And Conservation

Other Facet: None

Area of Significance:

Conservation Area of Significance Category: Area of Significance Subcategory: None Politics - Government Area of Significance Category: Area of Significance Subcategory: None Area of Significance Category: Architecture Area of Significance Subcategory: None Area of Significance Category: Industry Area of Significance Subcategory: None Area of Significance Category: Agriculture Area of Significance Subcategory: None Area of Significance Category: Social History

Statement of Significance:

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Catoctin Mountain Park is a cultural resource that retains features from two periods of significance. Both periods are significant under criterion A: events that have made a important contribution to the broad pattern of history. The development of the early iron industry of the United States is the context for the first period of significance. Western Maryland was an important locus of iron production beginning in the 1760s, and the Catoctin Furnace, located along the foothills of the mountain, was a long-surviving example of the early industry. The mountain area was linked to the furnace as the source of its fuel. Iron and limestone were found along its base. Hearths across the mountain burned the wood of the forest to make charcoal for the furnace. A community of farmers and timber processors occupied the west side of the mountain, where the land was more conducive to

None

cultivation and habitation. The first period of significance extends from the first accumulation of land for the furnace to its closure (1770-1903).

The second important event was the development of a recreational demonstration area (RDA) on the same land in the 1930s. Recreation demonstration area development was one of many New Deal programs drawn up to allay the depressed economic and social conditions of the time. The Catoctin Mountains, picked over by sawmill operators after the furnace closed, were chosen as the location for this new type of recreation area because of its depleted forests and because its farms were very small and some were in default on bank loans. The second period covers the years from 1934 to 1942, when properties were purchased, the RDA assembled and its facilities constructed. At some future date, the argument may be made that the park's present role as a buffer for Camp David is also historically significant, but that context has not been developed in this CLI.

The park also includes individual resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction (criterion C). This criterion applies primarily to structures built for the RDA, but may also be determined to apply to some remaining earlier features, such as the several miles of stone walls that at one time defined the edges of farm fields. In addition, there are archeological resources within the park that may yield information important in history and prehistory (criterion D). At various times and for spans of hundreds of years, the Catoctin Mountain were the destination of Native American groups from the Coastal Plain and Piedmont to collect rhyolite, a kind of stone that was fashioned into projectile points. There are known quarrying sites within the park and native encampment sites nearby. Others may be found. To date, archeologists have investigated only a small portion of the park. Determination of the overall archeological significance of park land during prehistoric and historic periods awaits further archeological study.

The recreational demonstration area idea combined a number of New Deal objectives. It grew out of a land planning and resettlement program whose aim was to better utilize rural land considered unprofitable and ill-used by purchasing it and resettling the people on it to better land. Recreational demonstration areas were to be a type of park that offered vacations and outdoor recreation at low cost to a maximum number of people from nearby urban centers. In addition to these objectives, the unemployed from the local region would be put to work building the facilities through federal work relief funding. Later, young men from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) also worked on projects at the Catoctin RDA. Their camp was located within the park boundaries. The National Park Service, as one of several agency members of the land program, eventually assumed responsibility for land purchase and development of the recreation areas..

Rustic design principles and practices espoused by the National Park Service in the 1920s and 30s and codified by the mid-1930s provided the construction vocabulary for the Catoctin RDA. The ideas of harmony between building and setting and use of natural materials were elements of this style. By 1938, the taste for rustic park design had begun to wane in favor of modernism. The period ends with the conclusion of the New Deal and the entry of the country into World War II. After the war, park architecture took a different turn. The parks that were developed in the rustic style are a significant legacy nationwide.

Two cabin camps at Catoctin Mountain Park, Camps Misty Mount and Greentop, constructed for the RDA, are listed on the National Register as historic districts. These contain most of the buildings of the New Deal period. The influence of the New Deal period can also be found in other areas of the park – in the siting of the Park Central Road, in trails, and in some features at the visitors center. But there are also losses from this period. Two picnic grounds, built for the RDA, became part of Cunningham Falls State Park. One lies beneath the man-made Hunting Creek Lake the other severely impacted by the widening of Route 15, both state projects. The original set of work and administrative buildings (today called Camp Round Meadow) has been significantly altered over the years, leaving only two buildings that qualify for the National Register. The original contact station (now the visitors center) was enlarged and remodeled during the Mission 66 period, and is not eligible for the National Register. Additional interpretive sites, picnic grounds, and areas for vehicular and tent camping have been added since the RDA period.

Farmsteads and other house sites from the earlier period were purposefully demolished for the RDA. The farm fields, pastures, and orchards were released to succession, and some clearings were closed up with tree plantations. Many of these home and farmstead sites are still readable in the patterns of vegetation, the land divisions marked by stone walls, and building foundations. The farm, charcoaling and logging roads also create a still-visible pattern in the landscape, as do the charcoal hearths found across the mountain. Some of the roads and lanes of the early period continue in use as roads or were adapted as trails.

In this Cultural Landscape Inventory it is suggested that significant cultural features and traces occupy a wider boundary than the presently recognized historic districts, and that a more inclusive boundary, based on the location of these remnants, needs to be devised. It is the entire park that represents the land repair and conservation aspects of the New Deal program, not only the districts that contain the intact cabin camps. And it is within the entire park that one finds traces of the earlier historic period. Since a multiple property listing on the National Register already exists for the whole of Catoctin Mountain Park, it may be that the entire park should be designated a district if a nomination update is completed in the future.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Agricultural Field

Primary Current Use: Campground/Picnic Area

Other Use/Function Other Type of Use or Function

Agricultural Outbuilding Historic

Automobile Both Current And Historic

Education-Other Current
Farm (Plantation) Historic

Forest Both Current And Historic
Handicapped Trail Both Current And Historic
Hiking Trail Both Current And Historic

Horse/Bridle Trail Current
Industrial/Processing/Extraction-Other Historic
Interpretive Trail Current

Leisure-Passive (Park)

Both Current And Historic

Livestock Historic

Outdoor Recreation-Other Both Current And Historic

Ski Trail (Cross-Country)

Storage (Granary/Silo)

Current

Historic

Vista Both Current And Historic
Wetland Both Current And Historic

Woodlot/Forest (Managed) Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name Type of Name

Catoctin Mountain Park Current

Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1730 - 1800	Settled	Settlement occurred along the foothills and then in the mountains, primarily by those traveling the Monocacy Road.
AD 1740 - 1800	Platted	Many tracts of land in the mountains surveyed and patented as named tracts.

AD 1760 - 1935	Farmed/Harvested	Farming began and continued in the highland valley, part of which was later incorporated into the park.
AD 1771	Purchased/Sold	"Mountain Tract," a 7,715-acre section of mountain land, was purchased or granted to Thomas Johnson and others and became the original furnace tract.
AD 1776 - 1903	Established	Catoctin Furnace, one of several iron furnaces in western Maryland, began operation in 1776. Its fuel was charcoal manufactured from mountain timber at hearths located in mountains.
AD 1776 - 1934	Exploited	Mountain forests, particularly the furnace tract, were cut to make charcoal, probably ending in the 1890s. Logging was also engaged in becoming a primary activity in the early 20th century. Bark for tanning was also cut from mountain trees before 1850.
AD 1852	Established	Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick County Railroad chartered. It evolved into the Western Maryland Railroad, whose track by 1871 bordered the future park and brought vacationers to nearby resorts. Timber was shipped from the depot at Deerfield Station.
AD 1933	Established	Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), part of federal relief programs of the Depression, set up to direct relief money through state and local agencies. Through its Land Planning Committee, it would have direct affect on Catoctin area.
	Established	National Industrial Recovery Act, proposed by FDR and passed by Congress, provided relief funds for public works.
AD 1934	Established	NPS director Conrad Wirth, member of Land Planning Committee (part of FERA), proposed program to buy "submariginal" agricultural land near metropolitan areas to be converted to recreational use.
AD 1935	Established	In January of this year, land in the Catoctins was approved for purchase as "submariginal" farmland to be included in the nation-wide recreational project then in planning stage.
AD 1935 - 1938	Purchased/Sold	Properties in mountains purchased for Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA).

AD 1936	Established	By the early part of this year, development of the Catoctin RDA was fully within the hands of the National Park Service.
AD 1936 - 1942	Developed	Organized camps, picnicking facilities, maintenance structures and roads and trails were developed, primarily with WPA and later with CCC labor.
AD 1937 - 1938	Demolished	All but a few of the farm buildings on the west side of the park were demolished.
AD 1937 - 2000	Naturalized	Open areas that had been farmland began to be returned to forest, mostly through natural succession.
AD 1942	Established	FDR chose Camp 3, one of the cabin camps at Catoctin, as a secure retreat during World War II and called it Shangri-La. The camp has continued as the Presidential Retreat ever since, but is now called Camp David.
AD 1942 - 1947	Land Transfer	During World War II, a jurisdiction transfer allowed the part of the Catoctin RDA that was above Route 77 to be transferred to the War Department to utilize for troop training.
AD 1944 - 1953	Land Transfer	The War Department (Department of Defense) returned land in Catoctin used during World War II to the Department of the Interior.
AD 1948 - 1970	Paved	Park roads and the section of the state road (Route 77) that crossed the mountains paved with asphalt.
AD 1954	Established	The Catoctin RDA was divided into Cunningham Falls State Park and Catoctin Mountain Park.
AD 1955	Removed	CCC barracks removed at Round Meadow to allow for construction of Navy trailer court. Other CCC and WPA buildings at Round Meadow not affected at this time.
AD 1956	Built	A new dining hall was built at Greentop following the loss of the WPA-built one the previous year in a fire.
AD 1956 - 1966	Expanded	During the period of park development known as Mission 66, facilities at CMP were refurbished, expanded and new ones added.

AD 1964	Purchased/Sold	Camp Peniel, a small church-run camp inside the park's eastern boundary, was purchased. Its main building became park headquarters in 1974.
AD 1964 - 1968	Demolished	Many of the WPA and CCC work buildings at Round Meadow were demolished to make way for new buildings related to the Job Corps Center.
AD 1965	Built	New section of Park Central Road built connecting Manahan Road with Foxville-Deerfield Road.
	Established	Ferguson survey of park boundary.
	Established	Job Corps Conservation Centerfirst nationwideestablished at Catoctin.
AD 1966	Altered	The alignment of Route 77 in front of Visitor Center was moved to the south.
	Expanded	The park headquarters at the Blue Blazes contact station was greatly enlarged to become a visitor center as part of the Mission 66 program.
AD 1977	Altered	Park Central Road alignment was altered near the Presidential Retreat.
AD 1979 - 1981	Altered	New dormitories were added at Camp Round Meadow and some of the buildings installed for the Job Corps were removed.
AD 1984	Established	Dewberry & Davis resurvey of two miles of park boundary.
AD 2000	Established	Resurvey of remainder of park boundaries under cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Land Management.
	Removed	A CCC-era building, remodelled in the mid-1960s as Dogwood Dormitory, removed.

Physical History:

1730 and Earlier

Native American activity in the vicinity of Catoctin Mountain Park dates to about nine thousand years ago, beginning in the Early Archaic period (8000 to 6000 BC). The mountains were a procurement zone, particularly for rhyolite, a stone that was processed into projectile points. The mountains were also used for hunting and the gathering of other materials. There were no permanent settlements in western Maryland in the Archaic period, but short term sites were located at various times along the Monocacy River or near streams in the valley and foothills. Archeologists suggest that a regional network through which rhyolite was exchanged may have existed between 2500 and 2000 BC, during the Late Archaic period. There is clearer evidence of a later trade network from 200 to 700 AD, during the Middle Woodland period, when Algonquian-speaking, task-specific groups of collectors came from as far as the coastal plain to quarry the rhyolite found in the mountains. They shaped the stone into rough blanks at quarry sites and took it to base camps where additional processing took place. The major flow of rhyolite blanks was from the western interior to the coastal plain, and then south and north through the coastal areas.

A seemingly abrupt termination of rhyolite procurement and exchange occurred after 700 AD, coinciding with the appearance of agriculturally-based village sites in the piedmont section of the Potomac River and its tributaries, including the Monocacy Valley. The villages appear to have been an expansion of northern agricultural groups. The ability of Indians from the coastal plain to reach the rhyolite quarries was disrupted by this in-migration, and long distance usage and trade dropped off. Other influences contributed to the change toward agriculture, such as a dry period of about 200 years beginning around 1000 AD that led to farming as a supplement to the intensive hunting and gathering economy practiced until then.

At the time of contact with Europeans, there were no permanent Indian villages located in the piedmont province in Maryland. The area by then may have become a buffer zone or cultural boundary between regional groups. (Potter 1993; Kavanaugh in Wittkofsky 1983; Little 1995)

1730 to 1770

Exploration and settlement of western Maryland by Europeans and those of European descent began during the first decades of 1700, later than in neighboring regions. There were several causes of this delay: a long-standing border dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland; threat from Indians, possibly from the Susquehannochs who until then had been undisturbed west of the Susquehanna River; and a misperception about the Monocacy Valley's fertility because of its treeless appearance in some areas. In addition, once land patenting began in the 1720s, the purchase of large tracts by investors and speculators deterred settlers seeking small land holdings (Porter 1975, in Reed 1999: 7).

Traders preceded settlers into western Maryland. They tended to range over large areas, frequently moved their bases of operation, and generally did not hold official title to land. John and Edmund Cartledge, traders from the Conestoga area of Pennsylvania, traveled along the drainage of Little Owens and Owens Creeks before 1721, very near the future park. Their route has been referred to as "Cartledge's Old Road" (Tracey and Dern 1987: 13). The most

active early trader in western Maryland was the frontiersman, Thomas Cresap, who appears to have surveyed at least one of the earliest properties within the boundaries of the future park.

By the 1730s, settlers began to reach western Maryland. Some came from the eastern part of Maryland, where remaining land for purchase was costly and scarce. But by far, the most numerous were Germans traveling from Pennsylvania where many had been settled for a generation. The immigrants followed a southwesterly route that came to be called the Monocacy Road; a prong of this road closest to the Catoctin Mountains was called the German Monocacy Road (Tracey and Dern 1987: 53, 130). Enroute to Virginia, travelers were lured by the good farming soils and fast flowing streams from the Catoctins to settle in the sparsely-populated Monocacy Valley (Kessel 1981: 23, 36). Many arriving Germans also populated the fledgling Fredericktown, twenty miles south of the future park.

Land began to be patented in the foothills outside the future park by 1738. In addition to the Monocacy Road east of the foothills and Cartledge's Old Road, there was a north/south road between Frederick and Gettysburg (then known as Fredericktown and Marsh Creek). Owens Creek, Hunting Creek, Little Hunting Creek and Fishing Creek flowed out of the mountains. The beginnings of villages took shape along the foothills, including Mechanicstown near Hunting and Owens Creeks. Matthias Ambrose's circa 1742 mill on Owens Creek was a forerunner of Mechanicstown. It connected by "wagon road" to Fredericktown. (Tracey and Dern 1987: 201-203). German, Swiss, and English from coastal plain settlements also moved into the two valleys that lay between the Catoctins and South Mountain—the smaller Harbaugh Valley to the north of the future park and Middletown Valley to the south (Figure 2). From the foothills and these valleys, and probably from the Great Valley to the west, settlement spread into the mountains.

Among the preferred mountain sites were the gaps cut by streams, the gentler slopes and the flat tops of mountain knobs—sites where fields could be made and mills located. The future park incorporated some of these early areas of settlement. One of the first occurred along the east/west route that followed Hunting Creek—almost certainly the same route used by Native Americans to reach mountain rhyolite sites, and the same road that would later be called Route 77. A tract, called Nolan's Mountain (or Nole in the Mountain), was located just west of the Catoctin ridge where two tributaries of Hunting Creek (Blue Blazes Branch and Hauvers Branch) join the main stem. Today, this is the general vicinity of the park's Visitor Center. The tract was surveyed in 1754 and sold by the original patentee to Mark Harman in 1772 (CMP tract file 91; Tracey and Dern 1987: 197; Schildnecht 1994: 65). As "Harman's Gap," the Harman name became associated with the road across the mountain, sometimes appearing on maps where the road cuts through South Mountain and at other times applying to the entire road. (See Figures 5 and 6 for Harman's Gap and other locations and Figure 38 for earliest roads.)

A mountain community, part of which was incorporated in the later park, developed about a mile west of the Harman property. There, in what was essentially a highland valley, the terrain and soil could support farming. Following its original alignment, the east/west road crossed the highland valley at a natural divide. This was the location of a patented property called Round Meadow that was probably surveyed by the famed Thomas Cresap in the 1740s

(Tracey and Dern 1987: 20; CMP tract files: tracts 15, 18, 94 and 108a). Surrounding it were several hundred of the most level acres in the mountains. The Indian path to the rhyolite quarries may have led directly to this site, since archeological remains of a quarry are within a few hundred feet of the old road trace. The name Round Meadow suggests the possibility that this may already have been open land stemming from Native American activity in the area.

Not all of the adjacent tracts were as large as the 372-acre Round Meadow. For instance, Chestnut and Stones, Stones Enough (though farmable, the land was stony), Lin's Choice, and Snider's Garden varied from 28 to 54 acres (CMP tract files: tracts 94 and 104). Whether there was any actual settlement and clearing of land by the first patentees is not known. The French and Indian War was fought between 1756 and 1763 and may have discouraged development. But by 1770, just before the Revolutionary War, settlers with surnames such as Hauver, Burhman and Williar, familiar to the area even today, began arriving in the mountains.

1770 to 1903

The Catoctin Iron Furnace

Iron furnaces began to be built in western Maryland in the 1760s and 1770s. At least two were attempted along the Catoctin foothills, and there were others across the mountains in what became Washington County. The Hampton Furnace, near today's Emmitsburg, closed within a few years, but the Catoctin Furnace, in the foothills south of Mechanicstown, survived and exerted a defining influence on the area of the future park. The location was chosen because all the necessary ingredients for a furnace were present—iron ore banks, fast-flowing streams, limestone beds, and extensive forests. With the onset of the Revolutionary War and the need for locally manufactured iron for weaponry and equipment, the industry had additional impetus (Robb 1991: 60).

The early furnaces were often financed and built by members of colonial gentry. Thomas Johnson and Lancelot Jacques, who together were involved in other furnace ventures in western Maryland, initiated the Catoctin venture. By the time the furnace was in operation, Thomas Johnson and his three brothers were its sole owners. They eventually divided their various holdings, and Thomas and his brother Baker took control of Catoctin Furnace. When Thomas became Maryland's first governor, he sold his share to Baker (Robb 1991: 47).

The Catoctin partnership first acquired tracts of land for the furnace in 1769. Some of it was in the foothills where the iron ore banks and limestone were located, but the largest landholding was the many thousands of wooded acres on the slopes and ridgetops of Catoctin Mountain. The major purchase appears to have been what was called the Mountain Tract containing 7,715 acres, bought by or granted to Thomas Johnson, Benedict Calvert and others on June 26, 1771 (CMP tract files: Kunkel file and tract 5). While there is no plat that gives the outlines of the Mountain Tract, the phrase "part of Mountain Tract" is recurrent in the deed histories of mountain land. Parts of it can be read in the pattern of small, parallel land parcels seen along the park's east side on the 1937 RDA property map (CMP Resource Office flat files: 841/9073-F). (See map in supplemental information, last page of report.) These uniform lots may have derived from the sale of parts of the tract as small timber lots at various

times. Some of Mountain Tract was sold as early as the 1790s (CMP tract files: Kunkel file, tracts 118 and 286). Most of the tract was located along the Catoctin ridge behind the furnace in what is, today, Cunningham Falls State Park, but some of it was located north of Route 77 and lies within Catoctin Mountain Park.

Catoctin Furnace was in operation prior to or just after 1776 (John Milner Associates 1980: 3). Typical of most eighteenth and early-nineteenth century furnaces, its main output was pig iron which was further refined at a forge. As at other furnaces of the period, a portion of the molten iron was also used in the production of heavy castings, such as pots, kettles and Dutch ovens (called hollow ware) and stove plates (Thompson 1976: 100; Milner 1980: 5). Until 1790, the Johnsons also owned a forge where the pig iron was refined, located about twenty miles south on Bush Creek near Frederick. Iron furnaces during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had to be a self-sufficient operations. They had characteristics similar to a plantation, a term which was frequently applied to them, and were made up of many types of buildings. The Catoctin Furnace in 1859 included a large furnace, foundry, blacksmithery, sawmill, flour mill and a wheelwright shop (Thompson 1976: 105). There was also the company store, a chapel, the iron masters house, workers' houses, stables and gardens.

The original furnace was replaced in 1787 with another that was closer to the ore banks. This second furnace remained in use for much of the next forty years, during which time the American iron industry expanded and contracted largely in response to the nation's iron import policy. Baker Johnson sold the furnace circa 1810 to professional iron masters, Thomas and Willoughby Mayberry from Philadelphia. After that, it was purchased in 1820 by Col. John McPherson and his son-in-law, John Brien, other gentry involved in iron-making ventures. The furnace was enlarged in 1831 and the stack converted to the better-producing steam-powered, hot blast process (Robb 1991: 307). Brien's son sold the furnace in 1843 to Peregrine Fitzhugh. In 1853, with supportive market conditions, Fitzhugh constructed a new stack, the Isabella, and kept the old stack in operation as well. Soon after, in debt, he sold the furnace to his partner, John Kunkel, in 1859. One more furnace stack, called Deborah, that burned both anthracite coal and charcoal, was built in 1873. The Kunkel ownership lasted until the mid-1880s. It represents the most productive period for the furnace. After the death of John Kunkel, Jr., in 1885, the furnace sat idle for many of the next 18 years. It was put into blast briefly in 1900 and blown out permanently in 1903.

The amount of mountain land owned by the furnace fluctuated and the location of some of it shifted during the years between 1776 to 1903. Baker Johnson received some of the original Mountain Tract and bought other mountain land, and at his death in 1811 he held 4,611 acres (Thompson 1976: 65; CMP tract files: Kunkel file). In 1825, the property was assessed as 5,547 acres, to which John Brien added another 3,000 (Thompson 1976: 81, 95). Some of this new land was located west of the original area, nearer the mountain farming community (CMP tract files: Kunkel file). The 1858 Isaac Bond map shows an outline of the furnace lands with a figure of 6,600 acres located on the ridge behind the furnace. The outline does not extend north of the east/west road into what is now Catoctin Mountain Park. When Kunkel assumed full possession in 1859, the holding was about 7,000 acres. Kunkel's sons bought additional land, some of it located on the top and back slopes of the central plateau, within the later Catoctin Mountain Park. In 1876, John Kunkel, Jr., was assessed for 10,000 acres of

mountain land (Thompson 1976: 105, 107). After his death in 1885, the property was put into receivership and furnace land was recorded as 9,000 acres (Thompson 1976: 108). When the furnace and its land were finally sold at public auction in 1906, the total property included 10,677 acres (Wehrle 1999: 107). Perhaps a quarter of this acreage lay within the boundaries of the future Catoctin Mountain Park.

The primary impact of furnace operations on mountain land came from cutting its forests for the production of charcoal. When Kunkel acquired the furnace on the eve of the Civil War, it had a workforce of 99 men. At its peak, the furnace employed 500 hands (Thompson 1976: 107). Some operated the furnace and mined the iron and limestone, but most were choppers who supplied cut wood to a small number of colliers who burned the cut wood in hearths—leveled clearings in the forest measuring about 40 feet in diameter. Another group hauled wood and charcoal using a network of trails and roads for sled and wagon to bring the wood to the hearths and to funnel the resulting charcoal off the mountain to the furnace. Cutting usually occurred in twenty to thirty-year cycles to allow regeneration. A site was not clearcut, but trees of small girth were left. At most, an acre of forest produced 500 bushels of charcoal and might produce considerably less. Estimates of the amount of charcoal needed vary from 150 to 240 bushels per ton of iron (Frye and Frye 1989: 19-27; CMP Staff 1992: 9). In the early years the furnace produced less than 900 tons yearly. Thus, the wood of about 500 acres was needed for one year's production of iron. In 1859 with two furnaces in operation, 800,000 bushels of charcoal were burned to produce 4,500 tons of pig iron (US Census of Manufactures 1860). To supply the furnace at this level for one year would take the charcoal from a minimum of 1,500 acres of forest. In 1879, after the introduction of the new coal and charcoal-burning furnace, 12,000 tons were produced (US Census of Manufactures 1880). Even with 10,000 acres, furnace lands alone could not supply the necessary timber. The introduction and partial reliance on coal fuel would have accounted for a share of the increased production in 1879.

Sites of charcoal hearths have been found on both sides of Catoctin Mountain Park, indicating that the agricultural community contributed to the supply of charcoal, at least during some periods, and that the effects of the furnace were more widespread than the limits of furnace-owned land. (See Figure 55 for locations of charcoal hearths that have been inventoried.) Over the more than 100 years of its operation, the furnace had experienced many slack periods, some continuing for years, as a result of market conditions or the owner's finances. Cutting would also have been reduced or stopped during these times.

Charcoaling was not the only industry to draw heavily on mountain resources. Sawmills supplied local and more distant customers with board lumber and, later, straight-boled trees such as yellow poplar (Lirondendron tulipifera) were cut for telegraph and telephone poles. Tanning was one of the first regional industries, tied into the local farm economy and reliant on the bark of mountain oak, chestnut and hemlock trees as the tanning agent. By the mid-nineteenth century, transportation innovations shifted the tanning industry to urban centers such as Frederick (Robb 1991: 403). Mountain residents also fashioned commercial products such as shingles and staves from their own timber holdings.

Development of the Mountain Community

One of the first settlers in the mountain community was Peter Hauver, from Germany, who settled on land in the vicinity of the Round Meadow patent just before the Revolutionary War (Williams vol. 2, 1910: 1178; Schildknecht 1991: 75). His farmstead was located south of Round Meadow and outside of the future park. By 1800, he had built a tayern—still standing—along the east/west mountain road, within a short distance of the future park's southern boundary. A north/south route (later called Manahan Road), connecting Round Meadow and Harbaugh Valley, existed by 1800, and several early farms were located along it. At either end of the road were the small hamlets of Foxville and Lantz, as they were later known. A wide band of land between these two hamlets came within future park boundaries. Frederick County's northwest election district took the Hauver name and the tavern was its polling place. The name Foxville was derived from the Fox family, another of the early settlement families, who operated a general store on the main road near the tavern, and owned much timber land. The name Foxville does not seem to have been used until the latter half of the nineteenth century. Until then, at least on maps, the area was identified by the owner of the tavern, first Hauver and then Wolfe (Weber 1839; Bond 1858). (For depiction of roads and named locations, see Figures 5-8.) The first settlement in meaningful numbers in the mountains came after the start of the furnace. Whether the establishment of the furnace had any influence on settlement in the mountains is difficult to assess. However, with or without the furnace, the mountain landscape would have been substantially shaped by timber-related activities. (See circulation and land use maps, Figures 30, 36 and 37, in Part 3 of this report.)

There was no distinct separation between the farming district and furnace-related lands, except that agricultural land was found almost exclusively on the west side, which was the only area conducive to it. Mountain farmland never looked like piedmont farmland, where fields ran side by side along hedgerows and fencelines. Farmland in the mountains existed in patchlike openings surrounded by forest (land use map, Figure 30). Soils and slope were the primary factors dictating farm location. Proximity to a stream or spring, of which there were many in the mountains, was also important. The first buildings almost certainly were of hewn logs, typically one-story high with a loft and a floor plan of two or more rooms. Log construction was a traditional German style of building, adopted by other groups in the colonies because it allowed quick construction, especially where wood was abundant. A chimney would be located either near the center of the building in the German manner or at one end as were English chimneys (Noble vol.1, 1984: 41, 44). The need for shelter dictated a small structure at first. Grain, a precious possession, might have been kept in the loft of the house at first, and later in a granary. A barn for the small number of livestock the settlers might have brought would have been built right after the house, again using log construction. Barns were the most important structures of a farmstead and often the most substantial. Log construction continued to be employed well into the nineteenth century, and log buildings, among other types, were still being used by area residents when land for the park began to be acquired in 1935 (Figures 10 and 13 and other photographs in CMP tract files). Hauver's Tavern, which became Wolfe's Tavern and is now a private residence, is log construction that was later covered with horizontal boards (Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 1991).

Arable land in the mountains was slowly converted to agricultural use. Besides cutting trees, farmers needed to clear the loose, fissured slabs of rhyolite (the same stone the Indians

quarried) from fields. These were stacked along field edges and wagon roads, and the walls that resulted became part of the farm area's distinct character. House foundations, chimneys, the piers that raised smaller buildings off the ground or leveled them on a slope were also built of rhyolite. Greenstone, or metabasalt, another kind of stone found on the west side of the park, was probably used as well, though it broke differently and would have stacked differently. When bank barns were built, their foundations were constructed of these stones (Figures 9 and 13). Clearings were divided into fields for crops or hay and pasture land. Livestock was often allowed to forage in the woods. Swine, in particular, could be very well fed on the abundant supply of nuts. Chestnut oaks (Quercus prinus) were especially plentiful along the drier ridgetops and upper slopes. There were also hickories (Carya spp.) and walnuts (Juglans spp.). Until decimated by a blight that began in the early twentieth century, American chestnut trees (Castanea dentata) were numerous in the mountains, with the nuts foraged by livestock and collected for income by local residents.

By the 1790s, tracts were also patented along the slope above Owens Creek where it curves to the southeast and cuts a gorge between knobs of the mountain. Large acreages and the steepness of the land here suggest that most of the tracts were purchased for their timber and mineral resources, or used as mill sites, and not for agriculture (CMP tract files: tracts 84, 88, 91 and 237). Some few wide flat areas along the creek were adequate for at least one substantial property. The presence of copper was noted at an early date along the base of the north slope (Varle 1808). Some of the original Mountain Tract was located in this area, and was sold during this period by George Calvert, a descendent of an original furnace partner (CMP tract files 118, 286 and Kunkel file). The road that flanks Owens Creek in this area (today Maryland Route 550) was in existence at least by 1808 and may have been part of Cartledge's Old Road (Varle 1808). It linked Mechanicstown with Harbaugh Valley and was an alternate route to Round Meadow (Figure 38).

Between 1810 and 1816, the east/west road across the mountain (Route 77) was incorporated into the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike (Williams vol. 1, 1910: 172). Turnpikes at this time were macadamized roads, meaning they were surfaced with broken stones of various sizes laid in a certain order. Whether the section of the turnpike across the mountain was macadamized is not determined by this research. The Emmitsburg Turnpike (Route 806), a north/south road from Frederick, was built a decade later, just east of the future park. It follows a course slightly west of the old German Monocacy Road, higher into the foothills of the Catoctins. The Emmitsburg Turnpike passed through the villages of Catoctin Furnace and Mechanicstown, and was later partially incorporated into US Route 15.

During the decades before 1850, the built environment in the highland valley assumed its most characteristic features. The pattern of land use that emerged in these years probably did not change much until park development began circa 1936. Cleared fields and pastures were set in a predominantly forested matrix. In some areas, such as around Foxville, the fields and pastures of a number of farms ran together. (See land use map, Figure 31.) There was the east/west road, by now part of a turnpike, and a loose web of county roads that connected the farmsteads to each other, to the small villages, and to main roads. Farm and logging roads formed a finer pattern. Like their counterparts in the wider valleys and foothills, mountain farmsteads were usually a cluster of buildings situated in relation to each other, united by

paths and farm lanes and divided into sections by fences and, in the mountains, stone walls. The timber tracts that surrounded cleared farmland were owned by local residents. They were probably less frequently culled than the furnace's timber land, but undoubtedly still presented a changing picture as different sections were cut. A few in the mountain community, usually a sawmill owner or someone involved in timbering or charcoaling, held large forested acreages. The size of a property would not necessarily have affected the look of the landscape, since so much of it was forest. Besides the tavern and the Foxes' general store, the community included two blacksmiths, and a number of sawmills. Essential to the local maintenance and fabrication of equipment, the blacksmiths probably also had trade from the turnpike. Churches and public schools provided other centers of community life. Two early church properties are still located at the park's western boundary and one of the local public schools was in Foxville (Bond 1858; Titus 1873).

The Civil War left no battlefields on mountain land in this area, although the war unfolded all around it, and Southern and Northern armies moved back and forth through Frederick and Washington Counties for most of the years of the war. The battle of South Mountain occurred just days before the bloody Battle of Antietam, in September 1862. It took place about 15 miles south of the community at Foxville, near where the National Road crossed South Mountain. A year later, in July of 1863, Northern and Southern troops heading for Gettysburg, 25 miles to the north, passed nearby. Lee's army traveled by way of Hagerstown Valley, and Union troops moved through the piedmont and along the foothills east of the Catoctins. After the horror of that battle, General J.E.B. Stuart covered Lee's retreat from Gettysburg with his calvary. He stopped to feed his horses on Franklinville Road and then crossed the area that would later be included in the park, using Route 550 and Foxville-Deerfield Road to Raven Rock Road. He skirmished with Union calvary forces at Smithsburg.

If the later park boundary is superimposed on the 1873 map, it would include the names of about 25 residents, most of whom were engaged in farming (Titus 1873). The names recorded on the map represent one slice of time. Deed records in park tract files covering more than a hundred and fifty years show how mountain land changed hands, often moving from family to family among a core group. Timber tracts, especially, were often sold. Tracts were generally made up of smaller sections called parcels that, unlike tracts, remained fairly constant in size. The parcel boundaries described on paper often delineated fields that kept a singular shape for long parts of a century. Thus, the history embedded in the deeds represents not only the outlines of ownership, but slow-to-change characteristics of the land itself.

Sawmills in the mountains undoubtedly existed before the first documentation of them (US Census of Manufactures 1850). Known sites within the future park include a location along Hunting Creek at the Blue Blazes tributary, where the Harman sawmill, and probably the earlier one of Joshua Gist, were located (CMP tract files 91 and 116). Jacob Fox and William B. Brown built their sawmills along the Owens Creek headwaters in the farming district (US Census of Manufactures 1850). The sawmills along upper Owens Creek may have only been powered for certain parts of the year when the water level was high enough. Downstream from these mills and outside of the future park boundaries was a gristmill that existed by 1808. A later sawmill in this location was owned by Joseph Brown, perhaps a relation to William B.,

that did a lucrative business, especially after the arrival of the railroad circa 1872 (Varle 1808; Titus 1873; Williams vol. 2, 1910: 873-74). Farther along on Owens Creek, at the back of the future park, Benjamin Wilhide set up a sawmill circa 1850. His land included some of the tract called Poplar Grove. Most likely, the "desirable" wood that he cut and hauled to Frederick was yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), which grows along stream corridors and north-facing slopes (Williams vol. 1, 1910: 729; CMP tract file 111). (Reference to Poplar Grove also appears in the files for tracts 36, 84, 88 and 92b, CMP tract files.)

A second road between Foxville and Harbaugh Valley, paralleling the first but closer to the creek, was built sometime between 1858 and 1873. It gave more direct access to the South Mountain slopes where timbering and charcoaling were occurring. Its proximity to Owens Creek may have been in order to serve the one or two sawmills located there (Bond 1858; Titus 1873). And its development sometime between 1861 and 1873 may have been related to the arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad and the Deerfield Station depot at the foot of Harbaugh Valley (Macomb 1861; Titus 1983). (See circulation map, Figure 40.)

There were also whiskey stills in the Catoctin Mountains. One source gives a figure of 400 stills in Frederick County in 1791, the year Congress imposed the whiskey tax (Scharf vol. 1, 1882: 369). To avoid paying the tax, a secluded mountain site became the proverbial location for a still. Besides the Blue Blazes still that garnered notoriety in the late 1920s, at least one other still site exists within the area that became Catoctin Mountain Park (Colby 1992). Alcohol was used for many purposes during the settlement period and later. Besides its use as a drink, it was an antiseptic, the base of medicines, and fuel for lamps. It could also be bartered for items not produced on the farm. The ledger of Hauvers Tavern contains interesting detail about the bartering economy of the mountains and the quantity of alcohol that changed hands (Wehrle 1999: 48-50).

The Catoctins and the Blue Ridge (South Mountain), although part of the Appalachians, were never geographically or culturally isolated from the surrounding country. The mountain agricultural area was connected geologically with the broader and more fertile Middletown and Harbaugh Valleys at either end, and the mountain crossing by way of the east/west road was less than eight miles. Culturally, the mountain district had sprung from the same agricultural tradition of family farming that shaped the communities in the valleys and adjacent piedmont. Areas in western Maryland, settled by Germans and Swiss, were characterized by small landholdings, many less than 200 acres (Reed 1999: 10). Mountain farms were smaller still, and had more "unimproved" or forested land than their valley and piedmont counterparts. Based on the agricultural censuses of 1850 to 1880, the agricultural products of the mountains were not very different from what was grown generally in Frederick County. This was probably true for the years before 1850 as well. Both in the mountains and the broader region, farms were family enterprises that produced a variety of grains (wheat, corn, rye and oats), kept livestock, had orchards, and produced butter and other products, both for consumption and market. Since the 1760s when foreign demand spurred production, wheat was the most commercial of all farm products and the western Maryland piedmont was the nation's breadbasket. By 1840, western states superceded Frederick County in wheat production, but it was still planted on more piedmont acres than any other grain, surpassing corn by a small margin (US Census of Agriculture 1880).

In 1850, the average mountain farm property in the vicinity of Foxville was approximately 48 improved and 76 unimproved acres. By 1880, the average size had decreased to about 35 improved and 65 unimproved acres. The reason for the change in size is unclear. 1850 was the first year of the agricultural census, and some isolated mountain farmers may not have been counted. On the other hand, the smaller acreage may reflect an increase in population, either new residents or the grown children of residents. The mountain farms were described in the 1850 census as "very small generally, the land good mountain soils—the attention of one half the male population is given to making shingles, staves, etc" (US Census of Agriculture 1850, 1880).

Mountain farmers in the vicinity of the future park grew a variety of grains, cut hay, kept livestock, made butter, sheared wool, harvested apples, and sometimes peaches and berries. They participated in some agricultural improvements and used fertilizers. The 1880 census indicates the number of acres devoted to each activity. On average, about 18 acres of a mountain farm were devoted to grain production with 5.5 acres in wheat, 6.4 acres in corn, 3.8 acres in oats, and 2 acres in rye. A similar analysis of the better-situated Harbaugh Valley gives an average 33 acres in grain, divided into 15.4 acres of wheat, 9.3 acres of corn, 5 acres of oats and 2.7 acres of rye. Nearly all farmers grew wheat and corn, but only about half grew oats and rye. Per-acre yields in the mountains and Harbaugh Valley were similar, except for corn which grew less well in the mountains. In the mountain district, the per-acre yield for wheat in 1880 was 13.5 bushels, for corn 18.8 bushels, for oats 18.8 bushels, and for rye 9.6 bushels. Harbaugh Valley farms yielded 13.9 bushels/acre of wheat, 26.6 bushels/acre of corn, 19 bushels/acre of oats, and 11 bushels/acre of rye (US Census for Agriculture, Hauvers District 1880). Both areas compare favorably with average per-acre yields for all of Frederick County in 1880, which were 16.9 bushels for wheat, 34.2 bushels for corn, 18.6 bushels for oats, and 10.6 bushels for rye (Scharf vol. 1, 1882: 369).

About two-thirds of the mountain farms in the vicinity of the future park had one or two acres of apple orchard, a handful had up to eight acres, and a few had one or two acres of peach trees. A similar percentage of farms in Harbaugh Valley had orchards. Orchards were somewhat more common in the mountains than in the piedmont. After the Civil War, there was a development of specialized fruit farming and more farms grew tree fruit than before (Hamill 1934: 38). Still, a mountain farm with an orchard in 1880 tended to produce a larger quantity of apples, averaging 100 bushels per farm, compared with 80 bushels per farm in Harbaugh Valley. Almost all mountain farms grew potatoes, devoting about an acre per farm to their cultivation.

Hayfields and permanent pasture, grasslands both, were another use to which cleared land was put. Nearly every farmer in the mountains and in Harbaugh Valley had acreage in hay. The average was about eight to ten acres which produced about a ton of hay per acre. The configuration of hayfields would be kept for several years, often semipermanently on hilly land (Godfrey 1980: 48). A hayfield would be cut an average of three times in the growing season and it was never grazed. Pasture on the other hand, was grassland that was meant for grazing. Woodlands were also used for grazing in the early development of farms. Only about half the mountain farms reported pasture; among those, it averaged about nine acres per

farm. Clover, which was grown for the commercial value of its seed, was grown on only about ten farms in the mountains (US Census of Agriculture, Hauvers District 1880).

Less livestock was kept by mountain farmers near Foxville than on the nearby piedmont and Harbaugh Valley farms, but the differences were not particularly telling. On average, mountain farmers had 2.4 horses, 2.9 milk cows, 4.3 cattle of other types, and 9.2 swine in 1880. Only those involved in large timber operations had asses or mules. Mountain farmers, particularly in the vicinity of Foxville, kept sheep, a category of livestock not usually raised in the piedmont. This probably had to do with the way sheep forage, utilizing smaller, rougher, and steeper areas of fields that might be inaccessible to cows (Hamill 1934: 258). About 40 percent of the mountain farmers kept an average of 17 sheep per farm. Mountain farmers, like their nearby piedmont and valley neighbors, made butter for sale, producing an average 238 pounds of it annually, according to the 1880 census. Farmers also drew income from the sale of livestock and their hides, or, in the case of sheep, their wool. Not many farm animals were slaughtered on a yearly basis—perhaps only one cow, a pig or a sheep. Hides from farm animals, then, were only one more small item in the farm's economy. The mountain population also hunted deer and other wildlife for food, but this not an item on the agricultural census.

These figures support the view that, during the nineteenth century, mountain farms were similar to those in the foothills on land more easily adapted to agriculture—they all were diversified family operations. A manageable family economy on such farms was the result of the combined production of a number of different crops for market and home consumption. The farms in the mountain were simply smaller. The farmers there produced half or one third the amount of grain produced on average in Harbaugh Valley and the nearby piedmont. Orchard production was slightly superior. Butter production was slightly lower. Income from the raising of animals was slightly less. However, mountain farmers sold more wool. In 1880 the average income from farm production in the mountains was \$213, while in Harbaugh Valley it was \$472. Mountain farms had a lower dollar value than those in neighboring areas, probably based on the difference in the amount of cleared land. In the mountains, cleared ground in the range of 50 acres was a very good farm, whereas almost a quarter of the farms in Harbaugh Valley had a hundred or more cleared acres. In 1880, no farm in the mountains was worth more than \$4,000, while in Harbaugh Valley there were at least nine farms worth more than that, and two worth \$9,000 and \$10,000. In Catoctin District, south of Hauvers on the slopes and foothills of Middletown Valley, 32 farms were worth more than \$5,000 in 1870. And in the piedmont's Mechanicstown District in 1870, one third of the farms were worth more than \$5,000 and ten percent were worth more than \$10,000. The smaller farming income of mountain farms was supplemented by timber-related work, and the livelihood of mountain farmers had probably become more intertwined with the furnace when it expanded between the 1860s and 1880s.

Houses of hewn logs with notched V joints and chinked with mortar, dating to the early and mid-nineteenth century, continued in use on some mountain farms into the twentieth century. Their log construction by then might have been hidden under a siding of clapboard or vertical board and batten, and some were whitewashed. There seems to have been two vernacular types of log house in the community. One was German, with a central fireplace, and the other

a Chesapeake type, with an exterior chimney; confusingly, the Chesapeake type is characteristic of the wider Appalachian region (Noble vol. 1, 1984: 58: also see Fig. 10). The houses were generally one and one-half stories with an attic, and some were two stories. By 1850, if not before, mountain farmers had begun to build German-style bank barns (also called Pennsylvania forebays) (Figures 9 and 11). These substantial structures were framed constructions, usually with vertical board siding. They were "banked" into a slope on mortared-stone foundations, and had a projected forebay on the downhill side. Farmers also continued to use and perhaps even build the more rough-hewn log structures, including such buildings as the single crib or front-drive crib barns (CMP tract files: tracts 18 and 93). By the turn of the twentieth century, the more symmetrical, central hall house, two stories high with an attic, was built on some farms (CMP tract files: tract 18, for example).

Farms solely devoted to growing fruit appeared in the area in the 1880s and 1890s. Smithburg, located between Foxville and Hagerstown, developed into one of the centers of fruit production in Maryland (Hamill 1934: 38). The fruit farms in the mountains typically were smaller than the earlier general agriculture farms. Several were near Foxville but outside the future park boundaries. Chester Hauver, described by a contemporary as "one of the successful fruit raisers in this part of Frederick County" had a fruit farm of 22 acres (Williams vol. 2, 1910: 1083-84). Alvey Brandenburg, also in the Foxville area, had an apple, peach, and pear orchard, "one of the finest fruit farms in that section of Maryland." He shipped "large quantities of fruit to cities" and had a "good and increasing business" (Williams vol. 2, 1910: 868). Arnold Wilhide, after spending 18 years "getting out fine timber" and "burning charcoal for J. B. Kunkel" along the back slopes of the mountain near his father's sawmill and farm, purchased a large fruit farm in nearby Eyler Valley circa 1880 (Williams vol. 2, 1910: 730). The coming of the railroad may have provided the necessary link from farm to market that made fruit farms viable.

By the end of the century, there were hints of changes to come in the mountain community. A few of the long-held family homesteads—properties later incorporated into the park—were sold (CMP tract files: tracts 1, 18 and 94). Some of the new owners came from the mountain community or nearby communities, and many continued to improve the properties. Although some families' ties to the mountain appear to have been dwindling, others were just as strong at the end of the nineteenth century as they had been in the beginning.

The railroad also introduced a new form of economic activity into the area—tourism. The Western Maryland railroad had two stops in the vicinity of the future park, at Mechanicstown, which at the instigation of the railroad changed its name to Thurmont in 1894, and at Deerfield Station at the foot of Harbaugh Valley. The route along the Owens Creek gorge was described in the nineteenth century as "some of the most romantic scenery in the county" (Scharf vol. 1, 1882: 26). The most popular spot on the line was the Pen Mar resort, financed by the railroad's owner, John Mifflen Hood (Wehrle 1999: 99). As the crow flies, this was only about four miles from Foxville and six from Thurmont. An amusement park was built at Pen Mar in 1877 and the Blue Mountain House hotel in 1883. Other entrepreneurs built smaller hotels, cottages, boarding houses, and restaurants. Pen Mar attracted wealthy families from Washington and Baltimore who sought the cooler temperatures of the mountains. The not-so-well-to-do made one or two-day trips on the excursion train (Strain 1993: 231-38).

It wasn't just the advent of the railroad that brought people to the heights. A fascination with scenery developed during the nineteenth century and people sought out vistas from which to view the surrounding country. Since the early 1800s, people from the valley and mountain communities had hiked the steep Bagtown Trail on South Mountain and picnicked at its rocky overlooks. In 1876, existing footpaths were widened for travel by horse and wagon, becoming the Centennial Road from Wolfsville to places along South Mountain, such as Black Rock (Strain 1993: 210-13). The small Black Rock Hotel was built sometime after 1876 as a summer resort along that road. Parts of the Bagtown Trail and Centennial Road were incorporated into the Appalachian Trail when it was blazed along South Mountain in 1933. Nearer the future park, Mt. Quirauk and Raven Rock on South Mountain, and Chimney Rock and Wolf Rock on the Catoctin ridge also drew hikers for the spectacular views.

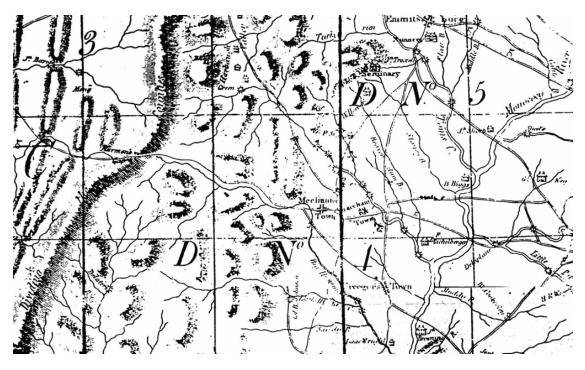


Fig. 5: Detail of 1808 Charles Varle map shows Mechanicstown in middle and Harman's Gap to left, with east/west road passing through both. Harbaugh Valley and Emmitsburg are near top. Furnace is in location of name "Col. B. Johnson," middle at bottom.

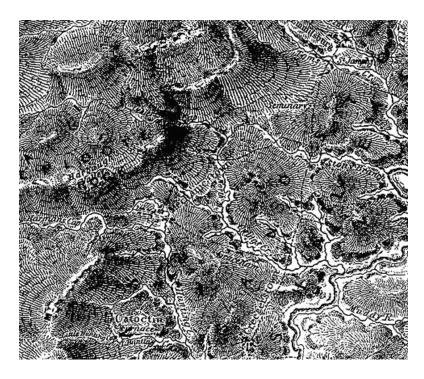


Fig. 6: Detail of Weber Map A 1839 showing Monocacy River lower right, Catoctin Furnace and Hunting Creek near bottom, Mechanicstown in middle and Harman's Gap on left. Future park is between two latter locations.

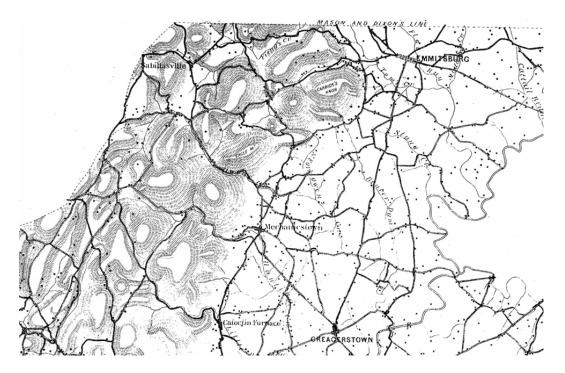


Fig. 7: Detail of 1861 Macomb map of Frederick Co. Road from Mechanicstown (in middle) leads to Round Meadow (Foxville). Manahan Road (later called) extends north to Harbaugh Valley (white area below Sabillasville). Dots are houses or farms.

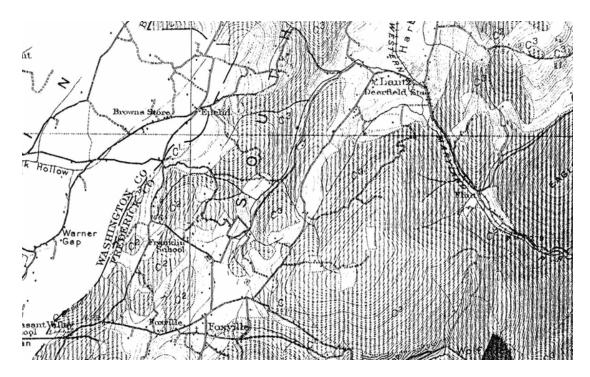


Fig. 8: Section of F.W. Besley 1913 forest map shows west side of park. Forest is lined pattern and farmland is white (Washington Co. is not detailed here). Note two roads between Foxville and Lantz. Compare with circulation maps in Part 3 of report.

1903 to 1934

The period 1903 to 1934 spans the years from the final shut down of the furnace to the decision to develop a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in the Catoctin mountains. The years mark a transition from some of the traditional uses of mountain land, such as agriculture, charcoaling and logging to others, such as recreation and tourism. Particularly affected by change were the lands that the furnace owned, but other parts of the mountain changed as well. When compared with information taken from the 1880 census, it is clear that the community of farms on the west side of the mountain had changed by 1935, but the extent and cause of the change is unclear. The future RDA boundary included land that belonged to the furnace in 1903 or had been part of furnace land sometime during its century-long operation. It also included land that had never belonged to the furnace—privately owned land used for farming and extraction of forest land sometime during its century-long operation.

Charcoaling in the mountains declined with the sporadic production of iron during the late 1880s, and ceased completely sometime before the furnace closed in 1903. The furnace land and all its buildings were sold at a court-ordered auction in 1906. The property at this time comprised 10,677 acres, mostly along the east side of the mountain, but some of it also in the central area. The new owner reopened the mines and exported iron ore to Pennsylvania, but shut down these operations in 1912 (Wehrle 1999: 108). Logging throughout the mountains was heavy and widespread during the early twentieth century when, reportedly, as many as fifty logging companies were in operation (Means 1995: 65). Some of the logged wood was

shaped into barrel staves at a stavemill that operated in Thurmont between 1915 and 1926. Mountain timber was also commercially manufactured into mine supports and excelsior, and some mountain residents continued to produce shingles and cordwood for sale from their own timber tracts (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 6; Means 1995: 65; Wehrle 1999: 108; CMP tract files: tract 18). Charles H. Brown, a resident sawmill owner, cut and shipped telephone poles (Williams vol. 2, 1910: 873). In some sections there probably were still trees large enough to be milled into boards.

The East Side of the Mountain

Although the furnace owned large quantities of land along the east side of the mountain, there were also private timber lots on the east side, generally owned by people from the foothill communities. During the early twentieth century, some lots continued to furnish such owners with fuel and fence rails, others may have been leased for logging, and some parcels may have remained untouched (CMP tract files: tract 91). The break up and sale of furnace land may not have taken place until 1923, but it seems unlikely that none of it would have been logged during the two decades after furnace closure since it was such a busy logging period (CMP) tract files: Kunkel file). One of those purchasing furnace land in 1923 was Lancelot Jacques whose colonial ancestor by the same name had helped launch the Catoctin Furnace venture. Jacques bought several thousand acres with the idea of establishing a deer park. Another purchaser was Lawrence Richey, later President Herbert Hoover's personal secretary, who bought a large acreage directly behind the furnace. Richey set up a fishing camp on Little Hunting Creek, which, along with Hunting Creek, was one of the most noted trout streams in the state (Baltimore Sun: 5/9/37). On several occasions before he was president, Hoover came there to fish. By the time of park purchase in 1935, Edgar Nicodemus, a fruit grower from Pennsylvania, owned over 3,000 acres, some of which he purchased from Jacques. This was the largest piece remaining from the furnace tract and, by far, the largest acreage the government purchased from a single owner for the RDA (CMP vertical files: CH-004 and CH-005A).

The view of many during these years, especially those from the village of Catoctin Furnace, was that the furnace land was a "no man's land," referring in particular to the ridge behind the furnace. There was some pilfering of logs, and people gathered blueberries and chestnuts. For some, such as the unemployed workers who lived in the furnace village, such activity produced needed income (Wehrle 1999: 108). Locals remember that it was not uncommon to deliberately burn a patch of woods of twenty or thirty acres to make the blueberries come up (Hickey 1975: 1). Whether this took place on private or furnace land and for how long it had been a practice is not clear, but it would have been the east side of the mountain, as the volcanic soils of the west side were more likely to produce blackberries. During the active years of charcoaling, an accidental fire that spread from a collier's hearth would have had the same effect of clearing an area where blueberry growth would dominate for a number of years. The mountain's chestnut trees (Castanea dentata) began to decline around 1910 as the chestnut blight spread from the north. By the 1940s, no living, mature chestnut trees, which along with oaks had been the dominant forest tree, could be found.

Although resort communities had been established northwest of Catoctin with the arrival of

the railroad circa 1872, tourism in the Catoctins did not begin in earnest until after the turn of the twentieth century. By 1910, many tourists to the Catoctin mountains arrived via the electric trolley from Frederick, and in the next decade they also began to arrive by car. The now-closed Catoctin Furnace and its village were a favorite autotouring destination. Boarding houses opened in Thurmont and along the foothills. The Cozy Inn, which opened to serve automobile tourists in 1929, became a Thurmont landmark. The Catoctin mountains had several favored day-trip destinations such as the falls on Hunting Creek and Chimney Rock (Wehrle 1999: 109). A foot trail to Wolf and Chimney Rocks led from the wagon road near the Blue Blazes tributary, and from the edge of Thurmont a road ascended partway up the Catoctin slope below Chimney Rock and encircled a spot called "Lookout" (USGS Emmitsburg Quadrangle 1911). This may be the same place where a structure referred to as a "teahouse" was later built (Steintl interview: November 1999). At the time of the RDA purchase, land that included Chimney and Wolf Rocks was part of a single 325-acre property that may have been consolidated for a tourist development (tract 80a).

The West Side of the Mountain

Little information about agriculture in the Catoctins exists for the period 1880-1935. The last agricultural census citing farmers by name was taken in 1880, and figures for the mountain farms were not available again until 1935 when the land was inventoried for federal purchase. Developments in the mountain agricultural community might have reflected statewide agricultural and economic trends of this period, a time which included both highs and lows. Across the country, farm prices dropped during the 1890s, contributing to a national farm crisis. In Maryland the market steadied and crept upward, and during the years of World War I grain prices increased dramatically. Another national agricultural crisis occurred in 1921. Grain prices in Maryland fell to their pre-war levels but rose in 1922 and generally moved upward until the Depression (Hamill 1934: 125).

New houses were built during the first decade of the twentieth century in the mountain farming community (Williams 1910: vol. 2). Chester Brandenburg, a carpenter from a nearby mountain community and a member of the Modern Woodworkers of America, purchased the William B. Brown farmstead (tract 18) in 1900 (Williams vol. 2, 1910: 868). This farm would later be the location of the garage and headquarters for the recreational demonstration area, the first site developed in 1936. Brandenburg built a new house on the Brown property (Figure 12). He may have torn down the older farmhouse, since only the newer one was recorded when the property was purchased by the government in 1936. The house he built was an eight or nine-room, central hall type, three bays wide by two deep, with two inside gable-end chimneys and modest classical detailing (CMP tract files: tract 18). He may have built other similar houses in the neighborhood. There appears to have been six or eight of this type of house on properties purchased for the park (Catoctin vertical files: CH-005A; Catoctin tract file photos).

Vacation homes had also begun to appear in the mountains. Within the boundaries of the future RDA was one large vacation home, a 13-room stone and frame building built for Mary Lent in 1907 on the north-facing slope of the mountain overlooking Harbaugh Valley. Bessie Darling bought the house in 1917 and converted it to a boarding house called Valley View

Manor, which she opened to summer guests. She operated the boarding house for about 15 years. Her murder by a rejected suitor was an incident of great local notoriety (Wehrle 1999: 148).

Mountain fields were still plowed by teams of horses in the 1930s (CMP tract files: tract 93). The terrain was not well suited for mechanized forms of agriculture, and the cost of machinery was prohibitive. Nevertheless, mountain farmers participated in some agricultural changes and utilized what opportunities existed. They raised more poultry than before, primarily for the sale of eggs, as was done in agricultural areas outside the mountains (Hamill 1934: 3; Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"). Some grew raspberries, blackberries and strawberries for market. They may also have sold vegetables to the new canning factory in Thurmont (Wehrle 1999: 127).

During the early years of the Depression, rural areas of the state fared better than the rest of the nation (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 8). However, as the Depression forced city dwellers back to their rural roots, the numbers of the unemployed grew. The two years of drought in 1930 and 1931 and an unusually cold winter brought many in rural Maryland, including some of the mountain residents, onto relief rolls.

It is possible that statewide agricultural trends had little influence in the mountains, and that the status of local industry was always the overriding factor for the mountain economy. The closing of the furnace had been ongoing since before 1890, with a consequent elimination of work in coaling and a decrease in hauling jobs. There may have been less work in logging after a certain point, too. After heavy logging, the forests may have been reaching their limit of profitability. Forest surveys in 1913 indicate that most of the merchantable timber was gone and stands were young (Besley 1913). A similar assessment was made at the time of park purchase when the majority of mountain timberland was assessed as Class IIA and IIB hardwoods, having a caliper of 12 inches or smaller (Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"). Young stands they undoubtedly were, yet the Catoctins were described in 1934 by one park service inspector as "covered with good timber" (CMP vertical files: CH-005A). One area that still had saleable trees was the former Harman property near the future park Visitor Center, where hemlocks grew along Hunting Creek (tract 91).

Roads on Both Sides of the Mountain

Roads in the vicinity of the future park remained much the same during the first decades of the twentieth century as they were in the late nineteenth century. (See Circulation maps, Figures 38-43, in Part 3 of this report.) These included the turnpike, or as it was called locally, the Thurmont-Foxville Road, (later Route 77) and the state road along the Owens Creek gorge (later Route 550). Sections of county roads fell within the future boundaries of both the RDA and Catoctin Mountain Park. These were the two parallel roads from Foxville to Harbaugh Valley and two roads that crossed the east slope of South Mountain. The mountain was threaded with other county roads that fell outside the future park boundaries. Finally, there were the farm, logging and coaling roads that accessed nearly every section of the mountain. Few appeared on maps. One that is represented repeatedly on early twentieth century maps is the coaling and logging road near Blue Blazes and its continuation south to the furnace, along

today's Catoctin Hollow Road. A long road (probably for logging) went north across the central plateau and descended the north-facing slope to connect with the depot (USGS Emmitsburg Quadrangle 1911). The northern section of this road was used to reach Bessie Darling's guesthouse.

There had been one important road change since the preceding period. Sometime between 1873 and 1911, a portion of the east/west road (Route 77) was rerouted in the vicinity of Foxville. The new section, a little more than a mile in length, crossed to the south side of Hunting Creek, where it followed a course south of the original road (Figures 40-42). The older alignment still appeared on maps until the 1940s, but travelers crossing the mountain undoubtedly followed the new alignment and no longer headed to the divide at Round Meadow, easily bypassing Foxville (USGS Emmitsburg Quadrangle 1911; CMP vertical files CH-019). Although the general store at Foxville continued in operation, the tavern appears to have been closed by the end of the nineteenth century and may have been converted into a home by Thomas C. Fox (Williams vol. 2, 1910: 897).

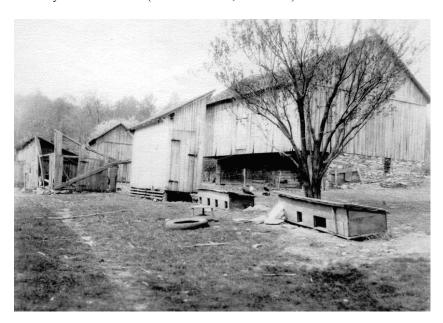


Fig. 9: Farmyard on tract 94 belonging to Reuben Fox, known locally as "the old Krise place" for a former owner. Fruit tree, bank barn, variety of sheds and worn path are typical farmstead elements (c. 1937 CMP tract file 94).



Fig. 10: One of two houses on Ike Smith's farm. Possibly a Chesapeake-style log house, sheathed with clapboard. Note unusual shaped building to right (may be a hexagon), barn in distance and vegetable plot in foreground (c.1937 CMP tract file 93).



Fig. 11: Ike Smith's farm (tract 93). Slope of this farmyard is typical. Same barn as in previous photo. Note haystack in front of barn and Manahan Road in distance (c. 1937 CMP tract file 93).



Fig. 15: Small front-drive crib barn on tract 94, probably one of original farm buildings, constructed of notched hand-hewn logs. Treatment of shingle roof along ridgeline is typical of many buildings seen in tract photos (c. 1937 CMP tract file 94).

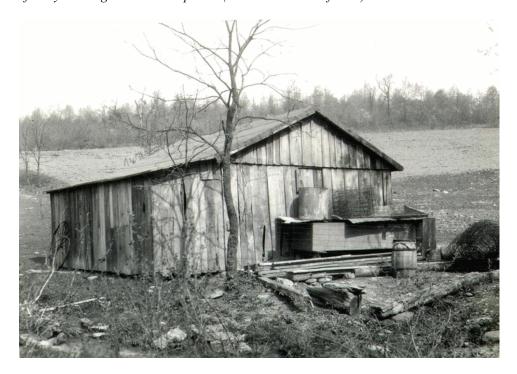


Fig. 16: Board and batten shed with bay added on one side, bales of wire fencing in front, and plowed fields behind. Property just west of Foxville-Deerfield Rd, on the east slope of South Mountain's east ridge (c. 1937 CMP tract file 109).



Fig. 12: Some houses within boundaries of park were modest central-hall types. Center at bottom is a log house under partial clapboard siding. Left: tract 87; top middle, unknown; bottom middle, tract 92; and right, tract 18 (c. 1937 CMP tract files).

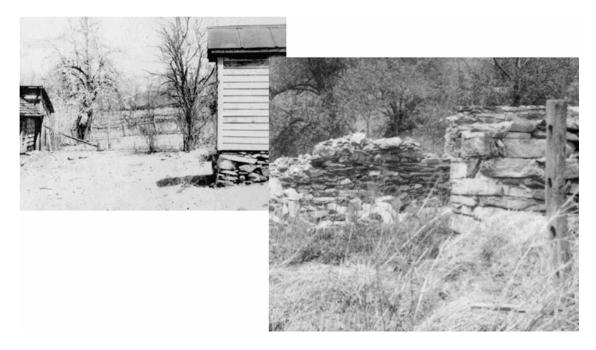


Fig. 13: Examples of stone foundations and piers. Stone wall at right (tract 94) is from destroyed barn, judging by its straightness and height. It is mortared, unlike stonework under small building on left (tract 18) (c. 1937, CMP tract files).



Fig. 14: Different sections of same photo to show examples of stone walls and fences that divided areas of farms in Catoctin. Zig-zag rail fence in back is called a stake and rider fence. (Both c. 1937, CMP tract file 18.)

1934 to 1942

In late December 1934 the Catoctin mountains were proposed as the site for a recreational demonstrational area (RDA) and land began to be purchased by the federal government. Recreational demonstration areas were a facet of the broad land and social rehabilitation effort of the New Deal and were initiated to serve many purposes. One had to do with the use of land and the application of land planning principles—at the time a new concept—to troubled rural locations. Another was the perceived need of urban dwellers, especially those of low and middle income, for access to natural areas for camping and other recreation within an easily reachable distance. A third was to provide work for those on relief, and to do this quickly.

An initial step toward the creation of the RDA program was the transfer in 1934 of \$25 million to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) for a land utilization program that was yet unidentified. A Land Planning Committee, made up of the secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, the FERA administrator, and the Farm Credit administrator, was set up to determine what the land program would be. The intent of the program that was devised can be summarized as the purchase of poor land, conversion of it to beneficial uses for the people of the country, and the resettlement of the people living on it to better land. In concert with states, the program aimed to eliminate relief burdens on rural communities, tax delinquency, and uneconomical expenses to local governments for the maintenance of schools and roads in sparsely settled regions that were deemed unfit for agriculture. The National Park Service

(NPS), representing the Department of the Interior on the Land Committee, was a partner in this program. Its focus was not on resettlement issues, but on development of purchased land as recreation projects. Eventually it assumed responsibility for the development and temporary maintenance of all land program purchases dealing with travel and recreation (Szczygiel 1992: 20; McClelland 1993: 229-250).

While issues of policy and direction were being shifted and refined, the states were encouraged to determine if they had lands that met the various criteria for inclusion in the program. Important considerations were size (two thousand to ten thousand acres); proximity to a large city; local availability of building materials; possibility of water-based recreation; price averaging \$5 an acre; and that the land be submarginal for agriculture. By the end of 1934, the state of Maryland had selected the Catoctins as a potential RDA area, deeming the mountain farms unsustainable and recognizing the timbered-out former furnace lands as a candidate for conservation. NPS approved the preliminary proposal in January 1935 and project planning and land acquisition were underway by March. A 22,000-acre area was mapped, and in the development plan of September 1935, a 15,000-acre land purchase was proposed. Approval was granted a month later, but with a revised maximum acreage of 10,333 acres. The project at Catoctin was supervised by Garland B. (Mike) Williams, who held the position of project manager, a role equivalent to park supervisor, for twenty years.

The Catoctin project was among 46 recreation projects planned and built by the NPS under New Deal auspices. Thirty-one of these were vacation camps similar to the one at Catoctin, and most were located east of the Mississippi River. The RDAs grew partly out of nineteenth-century scientific writings about the unhealthiness of urban life and the need, particularly of children, for fresh air and sunshine. This had translated into the urban parks movement of the preceding century and gave impetus to "Fresh Air" relief societies that brought city children to the country in the summertime. The development of state parks in which the National Park Service had taken an active role was another influence; RDAs were more similar to these parks than to the national parks, which were generally thought of as more scenic. Indeed, at the end of the demonstration period, the RDAs were to be turned over to their respective states and run as state parks. Also influential was the phenomenon of automobile touring and camping occasioned by the growing ownership of automobiles. To these existing ideas and ready audiences, the National Park Service brought a set of design principles which resulted in a very distinct kind of group campsite, and the ability through government funds to build the facilities (McClelland 1998; Szczygiel 1992; Kirkconnell et al 1988).

The land that was actually purchased for the Catoctin RDA was 9,869 acres (corrected to 9,878.42 acres in 1942). There were 133 tracts of land purchased, almost 90 of which lay north of Route 77 (NPS TIC files: 841/9073). The average price, which included payment for improvements such as farm buildings, came to about \$14 an acre (CMP vertical files: CH-005 - Summary of Final Project Report 10/1/35). The northern section of the land purchase (which became Catoctin Mountain Park in 1954) was a wide swath stretching in a northwest/southeast direction and encompassing a portion of the Catoctin ridge, the central plateau, and part of the South Mountain slope. The RDA area south of Route 77 was narrower and longer, and embraced mostly former furnace land. A large portion, perhaps all, of the original 7,715-acre

furnace property called Mountain Tract fell within the RDA boundaries on both sides of Route 77. (See 1937 map of purchased tracts in Supplemental Information, last page of this report.)

The southern part of the RDA was comprised of a narrow "tail" along the Catoctin ridge and a larger section within the enclosing arc of Catoctin Hollow Road. Little Hunting Creek divided the two southern pieces, and properties that bordered the creek remained in private hands. The town of Thurmont retained a small watershed east of Catoctin Hollow Road for its drinking water. The furnace and the associated Manor House, which were also purchased, were located where Little Hunting Creek reaches the foothills. One other part of the land purchase was a triangular piece south of Route 77 and west of Catoctin Hollow Road that included part of the former Harman property and the Hunting Creek falls area, owned by the McAfee family who were among the early mountain settlers.

Outside of the farming district on the west side of the mountains, the majority of the purchase was unpopulated. There were only a few exceptions to this, such as the furnace's Manor House, the Wilhide farm and former sawmill on the northeast side above Owens Creek (tract 111), the Harman property, and two or three other, mostly small residences. The farms that came within the boundaries of the RDA were all located in the northern half of the park, above the east/west road (Route 77). The boundary included the northern part of the Foxville community, but left out the Foxville crossroads area and the farms south of it where there had been opposition to the federal purchase. The slope directly above the crossroads at Lantz and Deerfield Station remained out of the purchase as well.

Purchased land on the west side of the mountain (all of which came within the boundaries of the future Catoctin Mountain Park) comprised about 2,200 acres—about a quarter of the approximate 10,000 acres purchased for the RDA. Of the 2,200 acres, there were an approximate 750 acres of cleared land and 1,350 acres of timberland (Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"). In percentages this is almost unchanged from the figures for the agricultural district in 1880—approximately 35 percent cleared land and 65 percent in timber. Of the 750 cleared acres purchased in 1935 about 550 acres were cropland, 110 were pasture, 15 were abandoned pasture, and 25 were orchard. A remaining 50 acres probably were cleared land within farm building clusters. The 50 or so properties ranged in size from two to 313 acres and not every one constituted a farm. The more level area in the vicinity of the early-patented Round Meadow supported farms with the most cleared land. For instance, nearly all of the 58 acres on tract 15 were cleared; nearly all of the 91 acres on tract 18 were cleared; on tract 94, 65 of 212 acres were cleared; and on tract 93, 48 of 213 acres were cleared (Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"). Together with neighboring farms that weren't purchased, the area around Foxville was one of the largest agricultural openings in the mountains (Besley 1913; Aerial photograph 1937).

The RDA and future Catoctin Mountain Park boundaries encompassed about 32 houses within the west side farming district (Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"; CMP vertical files: CH-005A). A few of the west side properties had more than one house and about six were tenanted. The type and size of house varied. Some were made of log, some frame, and some were log construction sheathed with boards. They ranged in size from two to nine rooms. With 13 rooms, the Bessie Darling guesthouse, Mt. Lent, was unusually large. About eight of the

houses were of hewn log construction and probably built before 1850. These were generally one story with an attic, although at least one had two stories, and sheathed in some manner. The RDA boundaries may have included six or eight central hall houses built circa 1900. The remaining houses were small, framed structures, generally two stories high, with four or six rooms, and sided with clapboard or shingled in wood or asphalt. Houses, barns and farm buildings were most often roofed with shakes or tin and a few had asphalt shingles. Houses and barns were usually built on a foundation of mortared local stone and many had cellars or root cellars underneath (Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"; CMP vertical files: CH-005A - "Statistics on Families. . . "; CMP tract files photos).

There were at least seven bank barns within the boundaries of both the RDA and the later park (CMP tract file photos). These substantial structures were probably as large as 40 by 60 or 30 by 60 feet (Figures 9 and 11). A farm usually included a number of other structures such as log-constructed single-crib barns, sheds for various purposes, wells, perhaps a smokehouse, chicken coops, and privies (Figures 11, 15 and 16). At least one had an ice house (CMP tract files: tract 53). Of the more substantial farms, one had 12 outbuildings, plus a barn and dwelling and another had nine outbuildings, plus two dwellings and a barn (CMP vertical files: CH-044; CMP tract files: tracts 55 and 93). Fences of different types and drylaid stone walls completed the farmstead arrangement (Figures 13 and 14). Fence types included the stake and rider (a kind of worm fence), post and rail, rustic picket, and wire mesh attached to posts (Figure 14).

Almost all mountain residents, including those with the best farms, supplemented their farm income by outside work. As traditionally had been the case, most derived some income from timber, whether processing it into shingles or staves on their own premises, selling it to a sawmill or stavemill, or cutting it to be sold as cordwood. There were also some residents who focussed almost entirely on non-farm work. For instance, one bought and sold dogs and hauled goods from Baltimore in his truck (Wehrle 1999: 129). In 1935, some families in the district were on relief, and at least four farms were in foreclosure. Compared with the 1880 census, the number of farm animals kept by mountain farmers had declined. About 12 of the farms within the RDA boundary had horses and cows, generally two each. Ten farms averaged about four hogs a piece. Chickens were the most numerous, kept by 19 households and averaging 45 to a farm (Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"; CMP vertical files: CH-005A). Most noticeably, there were no sheep, which had been the largest category of farm animal in 1880, especially around Foxville. This probably was because the wool factories that had operated in nearby towns in the nineteenth century were gone.

The term "submarginal" used by the land program was a product of its time. It was also used to describe parts of cities. The often quoted phrases "abused land" and "harmful farming practices" were descriptions derived from a larger, national picture of problem agriculture. Here, events such as the closing of the furnace had left a fragile local economy, a situation which was compounded by the effects of drought and the Depression. Subsistence farming was simply less viable by the early twentieth century. The "abused" land may have been the timberland. Since the end of charcoaling, logging was by far the predominant use of land in the mountains. But not all logged land was abused; the timber tracts owned by west side owners were young but not consumed. The dying off of the chestnut certainly contributed to

the forest's depletion.

Constructing the facilities of the RDA

By late 1935, offers had been made on mountain land and purchase options taken. The process of land purchase was lengthy, and land was initially leased so that work could begin. The workers who built the project were funded through two different federal programs. The first were locals—those within "hauling distance"—who were hired from relief rolls beginning in January 1936. Some of these were woodsmen familiar with the tools and techniques of traditional building. They were hired under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the organization that in late 1935 superceded the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. At its peak in 1936, the work force hired for Catoctin was approximately 425 men (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 4). The second group was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which was a live-in work and education program for young men. Although the CCC program, managed originally by the Emergency Conservation Work Administration (ECW), was established in March 1933 among the first federal relief programs, the CCC did not begin work at Catoctin until April 1939.

From 1936 to 1939, WPA workers built the central maintenance buildings and project offices, the three organized group camps, and a picnic area. Their first tasks in early 1936 were to clear the fire-hazardous debris left by the recent logging, particularly along roads and near the future campsites, create fire trails, and stockpile downed timber and other materials for the construction of park buildings. They repaired six miles of county roads, built the three-and-one-half-mile service road (later named Park Central Road), rebuilt existing vehicular bridges to carry increased weights and activity, and marked the corners of park boundaries with stones (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 4, 4; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 29).

Administrative Headquarters and Maintenance Yard

The first set of buildings needed were structures for work spaces and for the storage of vehicles, supplies and tools, as well as an office for project administration. The site chosen for these functions, as if by fate, was a part of the original Round Meadow patent, where the agricultural community had begun in the mid-1700s, and near where Native Americans quarried rhyolite. The exact location was a 90-acre farm most recently owned by Roy E. Lewis. For more than 50 years in the nineteenth century, this had been the farmstead of William B. Brown, who also owned a sawmill on Owens Creek (CMP tract files: tract 18; Bond 1858; Titus 1873). Lewis bought the farm circa 1920 from Chester Brandenburg who had purchased it from the Brown family in 1900. The farm offered the RDA project the advantages of already cleared land and proximity to the Thurmont-Foxville Road (Route 77) where there were telephone and electricity lines. The Lewis house and cluster of farm buildings, located toward the center of the property, probably remained standing until early 1938 when the farm buildings were razed on nearly all of the purchased farms (CMP vertical files: CH-044; Aerial 1937).

Work on the new complex of buildings—referred to variously as the Central Garage Unit, the Central Service Group and the Area Service Group—began in spring of 1936. The building that would house the project headquarters was sited in the corner of a field, south of a stone

wall that marked the field's edge and close to what was later named Manahan Road. A farm road ran along the north side of the wall (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 6, 2; CMP vertical files: CPP-030-26). In addition to the project headquarters building, the complex included a multibay garage and repair shop, an equipment shed, lumber sheds, a tool house, an oil storage house, a blacksmith and pit latrines for men and women (Mentzer c. 1971: "Project Headquarters" 2). The headquarters was fashioned from logs and had a stone fireplace, chimney and foundation. The blacksmith shop and oil house were also log construction. The other buildings were framed, some with log posts, and sided with rough-sawn boards. Many sat on stone piers. A gas-operated sawmill was set up on tract 152, across Manahan Road. The sawmill processed wood culled from the forest as standing or fallen dead timber. This was primarily blighted chestnut, but any other dead timber, especially oak, was also taken. Additional oak to be milled into shingles and flooring was purchased "on the stump" in the vicinity (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 4, 4). Windows and other millwork were produced on site. Eventually some mature timber (rather than dead standing or fallen timber) was harvested, taken from campsites that were "daylighted" and where new roads were constructed (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 64-65). Water for the project headquarters came from installing water lines to an existing 55-foot-deep well on tract 152. A rock crusher was set up to produce road building materials and sand for mortar. It used locally-collected rock, including some taken from old stone walls (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 6, 3; CMP vertical files: CH-031 and CH-005A).

The Central Garage Unit buildings were positioned in relation to existing features of the Lewis farm—the farm road, stone wall, and fields. An opening in the wall provided access from the farm road to the developing complex. Storage sheds and the multibay garage were built in a line at a right angle to the stone wall and farm road. Another line of buildings, closer to Manahan Road, paralleled the garage and sheds and included the headquarters, the tool house, and the blacksmith (Catoctin RDA General Development Plan 1940; CMP vertical files: CH-016). When the CCC camp was built in 1939 it was located in another field of the Lewis farm, north of the farm road.

West Picnic Area

The West Picnic Area was the first public facility built in 1936 in the vicinity of the former Harman farmstead (tract 91), below the falls on Hunting Creek. Tables and benches, constructed from the culled chestnut, were placed around stone fireplaces in a shaded grove. A covered pavilion and latrines were also built, and drinking water was gravity-fed from nearby springs. An adjacent field was leveled and kept mowed for use as a playing field (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 4, 3). This area became part of Cunningham Falls State Park in 1954, and the picnic grounds were covered by a 43-acre recreational lake built in 1972.

Organized Group Camps

Next were the organized group camps, or cabin camps. The idea of camps run by organizations had probably begun as religious camps. State parks, particularly in New York at Bear Mountain and the Palisades Interstate Parkway, had expanded this idea into public camps on state park land that were used and managed by organizations such as the Boy Scouts. The National Park Service had partnered with states in creating state parks and modeled the RDAs closely on them, with particular emphasis on the development of organized camps. This

element of the RDAs would become their most significant feature (McClelland 1993: 249).

As the public recreation programs of the National Park Service grew, Albert Good, an NPS architect, assembled several portfolios of models and principles for designing park structures in 1934 and 1935, followed by the three-volume "Park and Recreation Structures" published in 1938 (Good [1938] 1999). The prescribed layout for group camps was an arrangement made up of a central core of buildings with satellite units sited to take advantage of the natural terrain, sunlight, and views, but to limit views of each other. Local materials and local builders influenced the outcome at each place. At Catoctin, the central core of each group camp was comprised of a dining room/kitchen, infirmary, a swimming pool, a crafts building, staff housing, "helps" quarters, a washhouse, and a storage shed. The camp units were arranged a short distance from the core, and each had cabins for the campers, a leader's cabin, a small lodge, a latrine and a drinking fountain. A trail united the whole. Each camp also had a campfire circle, which the Park Service called a "council circle," located in a secluded spot some distance from the buildings.

Three such group camps were built at Catoctin between 1937 and 1939, and several more were planned, but not built, when construction came to a halt with the start of World War II. The majority of the camp buildings were of hewn logs, chinked with a white mortar, resting on stone piers. The style was park rustic, but because it also borrowed from the local building heritage, some of the structures bore a strong resemblance to farm buildings then being removed.

Camp 1 or Misty Mount, named by a camp director for its view of the adjacent mountain formations, was completed in 1937. It was located on 30 acres of land at the head of the small Blue Blazes tributary, just west of the Catoctin ridge. Timber and coaling activities had been carried out on parts of tracts 3, 96a and 146b (owned by J.C. Smith, J. E. Willard [also spelled Williar and Williard], and the J.W. Creager estate). The land in this part of the park is somewhat steep and rocky and was never used for agriculture. The camp was divided into three units; each had six cabins for two or four campers, plus the leader's cabin, lodge and latrine. Possibly because of its relatively narrow site along a slope, a linear path, rather than an encircling one, united the complex. The site was first prepared by clearing underbrush and removing any remains of slash logging. "Picturesque snags" of downed timber, approximately six to an acre, were to be left for aesthetic and wildlife purposes (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 26). Misty Mount was operated during its first summer (1937) by the Maryland League for Crippled Children and for four summers after that by the Salvation Army.

The construction methods used in building Camp 1 set the precedent for the next camp constructed at Catoctin. Timber was culled from leased tracts and shaped and dressed at the sawmill. Some buildings were framed; others were built with hewn logs. Logs were chestnut, the framing was oak, trim and boards were either chestnut, oak, or hemlock, tongue and groove flooring was oak, roof shingles were red oak, and the foundation walls, piers and porches were of local stone. This stone was primarily quartzite from the east side of the mountain, rather than the rhyolite that had been used by the farmers, and much of it was quarried from the large tract of land the government purchased from Edgar Nicodemus, located south of Route 77. The wood exteriors were coated with creosote colored with crank

case drainings and the interiors treated with linseed oil. The larger buildings had stone fireplaces. The chinking for log buildings and the mortar for stone construction were both made from Portland cement with sand from crushed local rock. Hardware was fabricated at the blacksmith from found iron scraps (Means 1995: 108). Supplies, such as nails, washers, and cement, were purchased (CMP vertical files: CH-011). Although these buildings were more predetermined than a vernacular building, their style and method of construction were sincerely rustic (National Register nomination 1988).

Camp 2 was located on the more level terrain of the central plateau, south of the service road and closer to the west side of the park. It was situated where there was an opening of about ten to twenty acres—possibly a farm field or a space related to logging—within an area that was otherwise woodland. The camp occupied about forty acres and spread across parts of tract 161, owned by Edith McAfee Burkins, and tract 92, owned by Charles H. Brown. Brown, then in his 60s or 70s, owned the profitable sawmill at Lantz, in its second generation of family ownership. The government purchased approximately 700 acres on different tracts from him. Neither of the two tracts on which Camp 2 was built was recorded as having any structures, but there probably was a farm or logging road on the site (CMP vertical files: CH-006; NPS 841/9007-C). Across the service road from Camp 2 were a couple of other openings of similar size. Together, these may have been the remnants of fields that belonged to Henry Wiant and his son, Yost, in the nineteenth century (Titus 1873). Yost Wiant is remembered for his hogs that wandered through the forest and that he slaughtered on Hog Rock (CMP tract files: Youth Conservation Corps research). The site was described as having a "good growth of young timber" and being "practically free of rocks and gullies" (CMP vertical files: CH-013). The existing clearings were improved as playing fields, one within Camp 2 and the other across the service road (Park Central Road).

The Maryland League for Crippled Children had petitioned for a camp at Catoctin. Although Camp 1 occupied unsuitable terrain for the League's children who had diseases such as polio, the League camped there the first year, but made suggestions for the construction of the second group camp. Directions were given to clear more than half the small trees and all the underbrush from the unit areas, and remove any large trees preventing the sun from reaching the buildings for at least two hours a day (CMP vertical files: CH-013). To suit the organization's needs, larger cabins that housed eight campers and two counselors were built at Camp 2, two of the unit lodges were eliminated, and the distance from the cabins to the dining hall was reduced (National Register nomination: sec. 7, 2). A six to eight-foot-wide gravel trail encircled the compound and passed through each unit. Several other trails, some of which may have already existed as "woods" roads, led into the forest in different directions and one led to the campfire circle. There is no confirmation that the narrower paths seen in later documents, connecting each cabin with the latrine of its subunit and leading to the dining hall, were built at this time. The Maryland League asked that the trails be "well-defined" and suggested that "if they become muddy in wet weather" they be "surfaced with loose, small gravel or fine stone chips" (CMP vertical files: CH-013). Photographs from the 1950s show the main trail edged with stones of about eight to twelve inches in diameter (CMP vertical files: CPP-020-3). Camp 2 was opened in the summer of 1938 and operated by the Maryland League for four summers through 1941. During its first season, the children at the camp gave it the name Greentop.

The third camp was to be for boys, called Hi-Catoctin because it was situated on the highpoint of the park. It was located about a half mile northeast of Greentop on the north side of the service road and on the brow of the central plateau, which sloped away to the north. Young timber and a few mature trees covered the site, part of the large tract 92b, also owned by Charles H. Brown, and the smaller tract 223a, owned by Clemmie Fox. The area had many old logging roads. In the mid-1870s, furnace owner John Kunkel, Jr. had purchased about 700 acres in this area, presumably for charcoal production (Titus 1873). Hi-Catoctin was designed much like the other group camps, with both framed and log structures (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 43). Work began in 1938 and the camp was opened in the summer of 1939. Though conceived as a boys' camp, the sponsoring organization chosen was the Federal Camp Council, serving families of federal employees, and not a boys' group. The organization used the camp for three summers through 1941. Girl and Boy Scout groups also used it for short periods (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 45; CMP vertical files: CH-031).

Three other similar camps were planned but never built. Camp 4 would have been the girls camp, located between Hi-Catoctin and Mt. Lent, the Bessie Darling guesthouse. Construction was started in August 1941 but only a limited amount of work was completed (CMP vertical files: CH-004). Camp 5, for "Negro use," was to be in the northwest section of the park on tract 271 and have its own park entrance at Foxville-Deerfield Road. The sixth was to be located between Camp 1 (Misty Mount) and Camp 2 (Greentop). In addition to the organized camps, early master plans proposed several other types that would accommodate tent or car camping. There were also plans for the creation of two trailside lodges, referred to as "short term lodges." Mt. Lent was developed as one of them, but a proposed lodge for fishermen was never built. (Catoctin RDA General Development Plan, rev. 1942)

To complete the recreational concept for the park, permission to raze the existing farm structures was granted in the winter of 1937/38. Although the NPS regional office in Richmond, Virginia requested that a smokehouse and another building be preserved until they could be looked at by the project architect, the project inspector protested the delay and the request was withdrawn. Besides Mt. Lent, houses on four other tracts (15, 92d, 106 and 153) were preserved for use as staff quarters. Two of the houses (tracts 15 and 153) were located near park entrances and were well situated for park security. (CMP vertical files: CH-006, CH-018 and CH-044)

Roads

(For roads discussed in this section, see Circulation maps, Figures 38-43, in Part 3 of this report.)

Park development brought greater motorized traffic into the mountain and necessitated the repair and upgrade of existing roads, as well as the building of one new road to serve the camps. The east/west road across the mountain (Thurmont-Foxville Road) had been incorporated as a segment of the macadamized Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike in the early part of the nineteenth century. The mountain section, however, was often described as a dirt road in the 1930s and early 1940s. It was actually "napped stone, bound and surfaced with clay," and had a surfaced width of 14 feet (Catoctin RDP--Roads, Trails and Fire Control

Map [with accompanying text] 1939). A four-and-a-half-mile section of it bisected the Catoctin RDA.

Between 1936 and 1939, the WPA workers built the service road along which the three organized camps were sited. The road incorporated two existing but unconnected old roads—the coaling road near the Blue Blazes tributary and a farm lane or logging road from the Round Meadow area that reached onto the central plateau. The service road terminated on the west side where it met Manahan Road near the Central Garage Unit, and it was gated at both ends. It was a 14-foot-wide road, with a six-inch crushed stone base, sealed with chips, stone dust and clay which had been firmly compacted (Catoctin RDP--Roads, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text] 1939).

The WPA workers also constructed road spurs connecting the organized camps with the service road. The spurs, which generally extended to a service court, where there was a storage building, and to the kitchen loading dock, were paved with gravel similar to the service road. Each of the camps had a small graveled area for parking along the entry drive. The roads to Misty Mount (Camp 1) and Greentop (Camp 2) were both ten feet wide and less than a quarter mile in length. The road to Hi-Catoctin (Camp 3) extended also to the planned Camp 4. It was 13 feet wide and about three-quarters of a mile long. It was planned to extend this road another three-quarters of a mile to Mt. Lent. (Catoctin RDP--Roads, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text]1939)

Other sections of existing roads that fell within the RDA boundaries and the boundaries of the future Catoctin Mountain Park included a central section of the two roads from Foxville to Harbaugh Valley. Both received their present names sometime in the mid-twentieth century. The older, in existence since at least 1800, would be called Manahan Road, the second, dating to about 1870, the Foxville-Deerfield Road (Titus 1873). Both were 12 feet wide, of napped stone bound with clay (Catoctin RDP—Roads, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text 1939). Another county road, described in the 1939 master plan as "impassible in winter," began at Lantz and crossed the South Mountain slope in a sharply curving line that followed a tributary of Owens Creek (CMP vertical files: CH-018 - Report to Accompany Master Plan, rev. 1942). This road dated at least to 1861 (Macomb 1861). A shorter road south of this extended from Foxville-Deerfield Road to the road along the ridge, serving three or four small farms. The old section of the turnpike was just east of Foxville, and by then was used only locally, if at all. In its first master plan, the Catoctin RDA proposed to close all of these smaller county roads, except the Foxville-Deerfield Road, but nearly all of them remained open for another twenty years, and Manahan Road was never completely closed (CMP vertical files: CH-018).

In 1941, the state of Maryland proposed to construct a highway with a 60-foot right of way to Hagerstown and points west, using the existing Thurmont-Foxville Road (Route 77), which was to be widened and straightened. Park officials protested the plan, citing damage to Hunting Creek and loss of scenic values. It may have been the advent of World War II that put a halt to the plan (CMP vertical files: CH-011).

Trails

Trails were constructed—partially to serve as fire protection—during the first year of park development. The trails incorporated existing farm roads, charcoal/logging roads, and earlier sightseeing trails, along with new sections which were added to develop an interconnected trail system. They are described as being "leveled" and "spread with sawdust" from the park sawmill (Mentzer c. 1971: ch 4, 3). By 1939, 28 miles of foot trails "to many points of interest such as Wolf Rock, Chimney Rock, Black Rock (a different Black Rock than the one on South Mountain), Cunningham Falls, Mt. Lent, etc." were reported (Catoctin RDP—Road, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text] 1939). One park trail brought hikers to the western edge of the park, where they could travel a mile on a public road to reach the Appalachian Trail. Part of the work of the CCC after they were stationed at Catoctin in the spring of 1939 was to maintain the hiking trails by clearing fallen limbs and brush. They also opened up several miles of fire breaks, called "truck routes," south of the Thurmont-Foxville Road (CMP vertical files: CH-018 - Report to Accompany Master Plan, rev. 1942).

Water, Sanitation and Utilities

WPA laborers also engaged in a number of water, sanitation and utility projects. They cleaned and repaired some of the farm-era spring boxes, and adjusted them to ensure a minimum flow of two gallons per minute in all seasons. Some already flowed as fast as 16 to 18 gallons a minute (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 14, 1). Spring, creek and well water was pumped to holding tanks where it was chlorinated and fed to developed sites. Five springs were combined to supply water to Camps 2 and 3 (Greentop and Hi-Catoctin). Water for Camp 1 (Misty Mount) was taken from Hunting Creek near the Blue Blazes branch, which also served the Blue Blazes Contact Station when it was built in 1941. The West Picnic Area was fed unchlorinated water from springs. Sewage from the group camps was disposed of in septic tanks and tile fields. The picnic area had a chemical pit latrine, as did the maintenance area (CMP vertical files: CH-018).

The Arrival of the CCC

In April 1939 a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established at the Catoctin RDA. Although the CCC was one of the earliest New Deal programs, it was a fairly late arrival at Catoctin, and much of the work of building the RDA had already been accomplished by the WPA-funded workforce. The primary work of the CCC, as the name implied, was in conservation, which included stream improvements and revegetation projects. At Catoctin, they also worked on trails, water lines, electrical wiring and construction projects.

The company was housed in the Round Meadow area—initially in tents set up in one of the Lewis farm fields, across the farm road from the Central Garage Unit and headquarters. Eventually, barracks replaced the tents in the same area. A set of CCC support buildings that included garages, shops, and sheds was constructed west of the existing administrative and maintenance buildings. (CMP vertical files: CH-016 - General Development Plan 1942)

Stream enhancements

One of the CCC's jobs was to enhance the park's streams for trout fishing under the direction of the National Park Service's wildlife technicians. The CCC cleaned springs along the sides of Hunting Creek to speed the flow of water that might otherwise spread out and warm, since

trout need cooler water. They protected banks to eliminate shallows where stream temperatures could also rise, and built as many as 250 check dams of naturalistic design to deepen existing pools and create new ones as fish habitat. They also created a fisherman's trail along a section of Hunting Creek to keep fishermen from fragile banks (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 63, 184). Owens Creek was not developed as a fly-cast trout stream, but both streams were stocked.

Planting and Pruning

Planting projects were relatively minor at the Catoctin RDA. Revegetation consisted primarily of filling in old farm and logging roads (especially the sections closest to roads in active use), and sowing grain in abandoned farm fields. In what was probably the largest of these projects, the CCC transplanted an estimated 25,000 trees and shrubs from the surrounding forest into the entrances of old roads (farm lanes and logging or charcoaling roads). Soil was first brought in to level the sunken roadbeds to the grade of the adjacent forest. About 75 road entrances were closed in this manner; perhaps three-quarters of them were located north of Route 77. Old roads that could serve for fire control were kept open. Forest trees and shrubs were also transplanted to speed regrowth along construction road cuts and to obscure the views of powerline corridors. (CMP vertical files, CH-031; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 63-65; Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 12, 3-7)

In keeping with the park plan to remove the signs of former human occupation and for erosion protection and food and habitat for wildlife, fields that had been cultivated as recently as the fall of 1937 were planted with grains such as Korean lespedeza, buckwheat, Kafir corn and soybeans. Various planting patterns were recommended. On steep slopes the grain was to be planted along the contours in 10 to 12 foot intervals. In other areas only the edges of the fields were to be planted (Kirkconnell et al 1988).

Some fields were also planted with tree seedlings. Job reports suggest that less than thirty acres of agricultural fields were planted in this way. About five acres of such plantings flanked Manahan Road, and the rest were on the east slope of South Mountain. About 20,000 seedlings of red maple (Acer rubrum), pitch pine (Pinus rigida), table mountain pine (Pinus pungens) and Virginia pine (Pinus virginiana) were planted, generally in single-species plantations and spaced six feet apart. (CMP vertical files: CH-016).

CCC workers pruned dead and damaged tree limbs in the areas around the three cabin camps and the two picnic areas. The area around Misty Mount was noted as "particularly dangerous in this regard." The cover there was described as comprised largely of 60 to 90-foot oak, tulip poplar (also called yellow poplar), and gum (presumably black gum) trees. (Catoctin Resource Office: CCC job report included in file of student research, Aug. 1998.)

Another job was to landscape the area around the park headquarters building. The CCC rebuilt the farm-era stone wall north of the headquarters building and thinned vegetation near the entrance drive. They also repaired portions of the post and log guard rail around the parking lot west of the headquarters building and sodded bare areas near the building. (CMP vertical files: CH-031). It may have been at this time that about a dozen elm trees (Ulmus americana) were planted in the sloping area between the two rows of workshops and garages

(CMP vertical files: CPP-027-53 and CPP-004).

Manor House Picnic Area

The CCC company built the second picnic area situated at the Manor House (the ironmaster's house) near Catoctin Furnace in 1940. Partly because it was located along a major road, US 15, the Manor House Picnic Area or the Manor House Day Use Area, as it was also called, was conceived as a wayside—another RDA type. Original plans included lakes for swimming and a museum, but a more modest plan was carried out. The CCC built tables, benches, stone fireplaces, a stone and wood picnic pavilion, and latrines. They also built a stone wall to mark the picnic area's entrance. The picnic grounds became part of Cunningham Falls State Park in 1954 (Kirckconnell et al 1988: 53).

Blue Blazes Contact Station

The contact station was the last building project of the New Deal at Catoctin, built in 1941. The contact station, located at the intersection of the service road (Park Central Road) and the Thurmont-Foxville Road (Route 77), was to be the point from which to direct visitors to park destinations. The Blue Blazes Branch, a tributary of Hunting Creek, joins the main stream in this location. The Harman sawmill and the earlier one of Joshua Gist had been located at the juncture of the streams, and Park Central Road in this section followed the alignment of one of the main arteries of charcoal transport in the previous century (CMP tract files: tract 116). About 100 acres of the forest in this vicinity had burned in 1936.

The contact station was called Blue Blazes, the traditional name of the surrounding area. It referred to the Appalachian phenomenon of "foxfire," a blue light emitted by certain mushrooms at night. WPA workers built the station and the house and two-car garage for the park manager that was located a short distance up the service road. The CCC built the entrance gate, a simple construction of squared timbers flanked by mortared stone piers and stone walls. Unlike the other park buildings, the contact station was entirely faced with stone. A report noted that the timber supply within the mountain was exhausted, and "logs on the stump" were purchased elsewhere, then dressed at the park's sawmill. Period photos show the contact station to be a small building with a stone front porch accessed by a couple of steps. As with most park buildings, the surrounding area was only moderately disrupted by the construction, and a number of young trees can be seen growing very close to the building-in-progress (CMP vertical files: CPP-030-48). A small pulloff for six cars was located on the Thurmont-Foxville Road (Route 77) just to the east of the building. In front of the parking slots there was a stone wall that extended in a straight line from the contact station's east side, and finished in a curve matching the curve of the wall on the west side of the entrance drive (NPS: 841/80267; CMP vertical files: CH-011 and CH-031; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 50).

A small log structure that predated the RDA was located on the west side of the service road and identified as an "old cabin to be removed" on a project drawing (Catoctin RDA General Development Plan, rev. 1942). There was an opening in the forest in this area, just east of the Blue Blazes tributary. It may have been a pasture or related to the old sawmill or cabin.

After the contact station at Blue Blazes was completed in 1941, the administrative offices

moved from the Central Garage Unit on the west side to the new building, and the old headquarters building became a residence for park staff. The Central Garage Unit continued to house park maintenance functions, although it lost the original multibay garage, one of the first of the WPA buildings, in a fire in 1941 (CMP vertical files: CH-005A).

Miscellaneous Projects

In 1940, the CCC dismantled rail fencing from the old farms for shipment to Gettysburg National Battlefield for use as fencing there. Not all fences were removed; some were left as wildlife cover. The West Picnic Area and the organized camps were further "daylighted" at this time, and some of that wood was also sent to Gettysburg (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 64-65). The CCC dug the water system for Camp 3 and for the new contact station at Blue Blazes (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 14; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 64). They also built two shelters along the Appalachian Trail.

In 1939, electricity was extended to the organized camps and Mt. Lent. All camp buildings, including the latrines, were wired except for the campers' cabins, the leaders cabins and the lodges. The CCC rehabilitated Mt. Lent as a trailside lodge, bringing in electricity and outfitting it with three bathrooms, a sewage disposal plant and a more extensive water supply system.

The CCC involvement at Catoctin came to an end in 1941. World War II had begun, Congress had passed the Selective Service Act and young men were joining the military. The CCC camp at Catoctin closed in November 1941, and the program ended nationally in the spring of 1942 (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 46-50).



Fig. 17: Sign for Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area circa 1940, probaby along Manahan Road, pointing to Central Garage Unit and headquarters at today's Round Meadow (CPP-027, CMP vertical files).



Fig 18: Route 77 on the east side of the park before it was paved, sometime between 1940 and 1948 (CPP-027-2, CMP vertical files).



Fig. 19: Swimming pool at Camp Misty Mount before 1952, with buildings and paths in the background. Note narrowness of tree trunks (CPN-006-28, CMP vertical files).



Fig. 20: Historic postcard view of Hunting Creek sometime before 1954. The trout stream was one of the attractions for selecting this site for the RDA (CPP CMP vertical files).



Fig. 21: Central Garage Area and headquarters circa 1940. Building on left is resources office today; middle building was tool house torn down in 1964; blacksmith shop on right. The stone wall was reconstructed by the CCC (CPP-004A, CMP vertical files).



Fig. 22: Campers' cabins at Greentop, such as this one, were larger to accommodate children and leaders together. Trail here is part of one that unified camp. Note gravel and stone edging (c. 1950, CPP-020-16, CMP vertical files).

1942 to 1956

The most significant wartime use of the Catoctin RDA was the selection of one of its camps as the site for President Franklin D. Roosevelt's retreat. It was also used for various military training programs. The war years at Catoctin began with the housing of the British Royal Navy, temporarily docked in Baltimore in the late summer and fall of 1941, at Greentop and Mt. Lent. In early spring 1942, President Roosevelt chose Camp 3, Hi-Catoctin, as a retreat that would be near to Washington but provide a cool relief from its hot, humid summers. Hi-Catoctin was reconfigured for the president and the cabin he would occupy was substantially enlarged. Trees were cut to open views of the surrounding ridges and countryside—Harbaugh Valley to the north and the piedmont to the east. Shrubs and other plants were dug from the surrounding woods and arranged in naturalistic plantings around the compound. A sentry house and rustic gate were built at the entry drive. Roosevelt named the retreat Shangri La, after the recently-published book "Lost Horizon" (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 79). The Marines were assigned as security and support for the president while at the retreat, and housed at the former CCC barracks. Their number fluctuated between 20 and 100 men, depending upon whether the president was in residence.

Catoctin was near Fort Ritchie where military training was taking place, and Catoctin was also used for training by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Through a special use permit, the War Department was given jurisdiction over almost the entire section of the RDA north of the Thurmont-Foxville Road (Route 77). The area was closed to the public for the war's duration,

and the two county roads between Foxville and Harbaugh Valley were gated. Army troops in OSS training were housed at Camp Greentop. The cabins there were winterized for year-round use. Electricity was extended to all the buildings, the bathhouse was enlarged, and amenities such as a movie theater, recreation building and exchange were added. To protect the water supply, sewage was hauled to a site outside the park. (CMP tract files: DOD documents) At the war's end, Marines sent to Catoctin for recuperation were housed initially at Misty Mount and were moved to Greentop in January 1946.

Various manipulations of the land in specific areas accompanied use of the RDA by the military during the war years. Heavy timber obstacle courses, target pits, and rifle ranges were built in the vicinity of the CCC camp and at Greentop. An approximate 15-acre area (portions of tracts 104, 106 and 226) on the South Mountain slope was designated for large munitions practice. A target area of about a quarter acre was leveled, and a 300-foot long, 10-foot high embankment constructed as a backstop. Fifteen observation pits were dug into the slope below. Unauthorized, the recuperating Marines cut a road to Mt. Lent and surfaced it with about 15 truckloads of stone which they crushed. The stone was taken from a stockpile of dismantled stone walls that the RDA planned to use for marking boundaries. (Kirkconnell et at 1988: 91-92 and 204) Three landfills were also added during the war years (CMP tract files: DOD documents).

Some buildings were lost during these years. Most notable among them was Mt. Lent, which was accidentally destroyed in a fire. Two of the remaining farm houses within park land, one on tract 106 and the Victor Brown farmhouse on tract 154, were hit during mortar practice and destroyed (CMP tract files: DOD file). The park manager's house at Blue Blazes was also destroyed in a fire in 1945 (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 204).

The OSS ceased training operations at Catoctin in May 1944 and the special use permit for 4,357 acres was terminated. The Marines had other special use permits for 1,401 acres and 274 acres of inholdings purchased by the War Department, and remained at the park until late 1946. The former CCC camp continued as the permanent location for housing Marines assigned as security for the president.

In 1946, the Army rehabilitated Greentop by staining the facades of buildings, replacing plumbing, repairing doors and windows, installing new power lines and clearing downed timber. They filled and regraded the target pits and demolition area, removed the obstacle courses, and removed some buildings they had added. Other buildings, such as the two Quonset huts at Greentop and the showers, flush toilets, and additions to buildings at the CCC camp, were left. (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 81-91; CMP tract files: DOD file).

Federal legislation transferring the Recreation Demonstration Areas to their respective states was enacted in 1942. This did not apply to Catoctin since it was then involved in war-time use. In 1945, President Harry Truman, referring to the presidential retreat, said that "historical events of national and international importance," were reason to keep Catoctin RDA as a park of the nation's capital under NPS jurisdiction (Catoctin Resources Office: Department of Defense file). During his term of office, President Truman visited Shangri La infrequently. The next president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, renamed it Camp David, the name of his father

and grandson.

The Catoctin RDA in the immediate postwar period:

The northern half of the RDA, under the War Department's jurisdiction since 1942, was reopened to the public by mid-1947. In the ten years that followed the war, the major physical changes that occurred within the park had to do with upgrading roads.

The state of Maryland pressed for transfer of the RDA to its jurisdiction as had been planned, but agreement on the matter was not reached until 1951. A compromise divided the park in half, releasing the southern half to the state and keeping the northern section in federal hands. In December 1953, the deeds, plats and court records of the land tracts to be transferred were officially given to the state. The transferred land, comprising 4,447 acres, was named Cunningham Falls State Park. The name Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area was abandoned and the national park side, containing approximately 5,760 acres, became Catoctin Mountain Park in June 1954. In contrast to the national park side, hunting was allowed in the state park except in the vicinity of the 375-acre West Picnic grounds and the 55-acre Manor House area.

The Camps

In the summer of 1947, Camp Misty Mount was occupied again as a group camp by the Salvation Army and Camp Greentop by the Maryland League for Crippled Children. In 1948, the Girl Scouts were added to the users of Misty Mount. An outdoor chapel, with a stone altar and rows of benches, was built at Greentop at the request of the Maryland League shortly after the group's return. In 1948, Greentop campers, under the guidance of the park's first naturalist, fashioned a totem pole as part of the nature craft program and erected it outside the camp office. Other totem poles were added at Greentop in succeeding years.

Roads and Trails

Both county and park roads received attention in the years after the war. Frederick County finally paved the Thurmont-Foxville Road (Route 77) with asphalt in September 1954 (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 210). Earlier, in 1947, the county had widened a mile-long section of it that lay within the park. At that time the right of way was increased from 30 to 40 feet and the surfaced width was probably increased from its then-14 feet, possibly to 18 feet. The county also paved the gravel-surfaced Foxville-Deerfield Road on the west side of the park with asphalt in 1954. It's 30-foot right of way was expanded to 40 feet. The road made a sharp turn alongside the farmhouse on tract 15 whose location predated the circa 1870 road. A new alignment corrected the sharp turn but necessitated destruction of the farmhouse and barn, previously owned by Irving A. Fox and used at this time as staff quarters (CMP vertical files: CH-019).

By 1947, the bridges along Route 77 had been rebuilt with steel construction, although their decks were still thick wood planks. A number of park bridges crossed Owens and Hunting Creeks and their tributaries. One of these crossed Hunting Creek to reach the West Picnic Area. The park bridges were probably the same ones rebuilt by the WPA workers circa 1936, along with bridges on the main road. Typically, the WPA bridges had stone abutments, log

stringers or bumper rails, and three-inch oak plank decks (CMP vertical files: CH-019; CPP-027-53).

The RDA upgraded and repaired park roads and trails during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Park-maintained roads included the service road (Park Central Road), the entrances to the organized camps and picnic area, and the two-mile middle section of Manahan Road. By 1950, Park Central Road was paved with asphalt along most of its length, beginning at Blue Blazes and ending at Greentop (CMP vertical files, CH-019).

In 1948 park crews cleared trails to Wolf, Chimney and Hog Rocks and Cunningham Falls that had become overgrown during the war years. Regular trail maintenance in succeeding years included the yearly clearing of fallen trees, cutting back vegetation, and conducting spot repairs after rain washouts. In 1950, the park reported 32 miles of unsurfaced, four foot-wide foot trails extending throughout the RDA, which at this time still included the southern half, an increase of four miles over what was reported in 1939. (CMP vertical files: CH-019)

Vegetation

Little planting, if any, was done in the years immediately after the war. Farm fields, many of which had been planted with grain to prevent erosion during the early RDA period, continued to slowly revert to forest. Herbaceous vegetation and forest trees invaded the untended orchards. Though regraded, the demolition zone from the military years would still have been a fairly disturbed area. The effects of the fire in 1936 and another in the 1940s would have been still evident north of the Blue Blazes contact station and the blueberries would have been prodigious for some years.

Structures

Other than a few projects, there was little building or repair of structures during the ten years after the war. The park manager's house at Blue Blazes was reconstructed in 1947. The small outdoor chapel was built at Greentop. A new dining hall was constructed at Greentop in 1955 to replace the original which burned in an electrical storm in June 1954.

In 1955, the park granted permission to the Navy to construct a small trailer court in the old CCC barracks area which they were using. The existing structures were sold to the highest bidder and removed (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 160). At the Central Garage Unit adjacent to the old barracks site, most of the New Deal-era buildings were still standing. These included the headquarters building (by then a ranger's quarters), the adjacent tool house, the blacksmith, warehouses, sheds, and oil house. These (except for the replacement for the garage that had burned) were built when the WPA first began work in 1936. They stood in two lines separated by a narrow, sloping field planted with American elms. The CCC technical services buildings were located west of these. (Catoctin vertical files: CH-016--Catoctin RDA - General Development Plan, rev. 1942) Flush toilets and showers, added by the military during the war, were also extant (CMP tract files: DOD documents).

With the loss of the farmhouse and barn on tract 15 as a result of work on Foxville-Deerfield Road and the house on tract 106 hit by mortar during the war years, the only farm structures that may have remained at this time were two frame dwellings on tracts 92d (in the park's

northwest corner) and 153 (across Manahan Road from the Central Garage Unit) (CMP vertical files: CH-016--Catoctin RDA - General Development Plan, rev. 1942). Both of these seem to have been demolished sometime during the next ten or twenty years.

1956 to 2000

The division of the park into national and state park sides in 1954 took place just before the initiation of a major National Park Service improvements program called Mission 66. Use of the national parks had increased after World War II, but little work on facilities had occurred since the onset of the war. The National Park Service requested and was granted a higher level of funding to refurbish and expand its facilities with an emphasis on visitor services. The nationwide project got underway in 1956, with completion projected for 1966, the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service. Although Catoctin Mountain Park was not officially a national park, it was the responsibility of the National Park Service's National Capital Parks and received Mission 66 funds.

With these funds, Catoctin Mountain Park renewed buildings, resurfaced roads, paved utility areas, rehabilitated old trails and built new ones, installed interpretive signs, and created park brochures for visitor information. One of the first tasks under Mission 66 was to reroof all of the park's 121 buildings with purchased shingles (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 110). New picnic areas, car and tent campgrounds, trailhead parking and trailside exhibits were begun and mostly completed during the program's ten-year span. Sewer and electrical systems were upgraded. Two ranger residences were built and the Blue Blazes contact station was greatly expanded to function as a visitor center and a larger administrative office space. The park's 1965 master plan guided the final projects of the Mission 66 period. Camp Peniel, a small religious camp just inside the eastern boundary of the park, was acquired in 1965 and eventually its auditorium was adapted for a new park headquarters. One other eight-acre inholding on the west side of the park was purchased. (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 110)

The last two years of Mission 66 overlapped with the establishment of the Job Corps Conservation Center—the first nationwide—at Catoctin. This was a program for urban youths, part of President Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" package of social reforms. The program lasted from early 1965 until 1969. Job Corps enrollees refurbished trails, worked on the trailhead areas, and built small structures and park signs. They built 150 picnic tables for National Capital Parks in Washington, DC and trash receptacles and fireplaces (although not the stone fireplaces of New Deal design) throughout the park (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 116, 125). The program was centered at the park maintenance area, which was adapted for its use.

Mission 66 guidelines gave increased importance to the interpretation of park resources to visitors. Charcoaling was the park's first interpreted cultural theme in 1956, and a trailside exhibit that recreated some of the physical features of charcoaling and pointed to its remnants in the landscape was built in 1964. The park's 1965 Master Plan highlighted other cultural elements, noting "pre-park farm ruins," mill sites on Owens Creek, and individual items such as a stone mileage marker on Manahan Road and a survey stone near Camp Peniel. In 1968, Catoctin's new superintendent, Frank Mentzer, initiated a living history program at the park and helped launch the Folk Culture Center in 1970. Interpretation of mountain life in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries became an organizing principal of the park. Research into

park deed records revealed the names of some of the original patents and certain park areas were renamed for them. The name Round Meadow was retrieved from history and applied to the former Central Garage Unit, located on part of the original patent. The garage unit was used at that time as both the maintenance area and the Folk Culture Center, which had taken over the buildings of the disbanded Job Corps. The tent camp east of Manahan Road was named Poplar Grove for another of the original patents, and one of the lodges at Greentop became Good Luck Lodge for an early tract in that area.

After the closure of the Job Corps, another program, the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), was introduced to Catoctin in 1971 as a summer residence program. The YCC was assigned to similar projects as had been performed by the Job Corps, and was housed at Round Meadow in the buildings the Job Corps vacated. Like the earlier CCC, the YCC's focus was conservation projects on public lands. The YCC maintained trails, constructed small buildings, and worked on erosion control and stream repairs (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 9-13, 161-162). They were also involved in the park's folk life program, for which they collected local oral histories and researched park records. They dug for archeological features at the sawmill site and constructed both Adirondack shelters. They built a wheel-chair accessible trail and ramps to buildings at Greentop. When the YCC's budget was reduced in 1981, it became a non-residential program but continued to be a source of labor for the park During the mid-1980s a resident summer program for youth from the District of Columbia was added.

During the 1970s, live demonstrations of nineteenth-century mountain culture drew large crowds. The park explored the possibility of recreating a farmstead on land behind Owens Creek Campground as a home for the Folk Culture Center, and preliminary drawings were made to replace the cabins at Misty Mount with dormitories that would house more visitors (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 174; NPS: 841/41018). By the mid-1970s, however, reductions in park funding were experienced service-wide, and a new concern for the ability of the park's natural resources to withstand such crowds was voiced. These factors led to the closing of the Folk Culture Center in 1980 (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 176). Since 1980, park management and overall philosophy has been largely shaped by a concern for the park's natural resources. Ten years later, cultural resources were added to the list of management concerns.

There has been little construction of facilities in the park in the last twenty years (1980-2000). It has been a time when the existing resources of the park began to be appraised and studied. Recognition of the changing ecology of the park and the need for more information about cultural resources has developed during these years. The advent of the gypsy moth and its effects were readily discernable, but the effects of deer overpopulation were only slowly recognized. Today there are many park programs addressed to ecological problems, including the most recently recognized one of invasive exotic species. Areas of the park's cultural resources, specifically the two cabin camps, Misty Mount and Greentop, have also received recognition (National Register nomination 1988). Other cultural features related to both the New Deal era and nineteenth-century land use fall outside the boundaries of the two historic districts. In 1992 many of these were surveyed for the first time in a random survey of all park land, in which more than 323 sites of cultural features were found and mapped (Colby 1992). (Locations of certain of these resources can be seen on map in Analysis and Evaluation-Archaeological Sites, next section.)

The following discussion of the changes that have occurred at Catoctin Mountain Park since 1956 focuses primarily on the park's developed areas. A few broad categories of features such as roads and trails are also discussed. The discussion of the broader park landscape as it has evolved through the various development periods outlined in this inventory will be addressed more fully in the Analysis and Evaluation section of this report.

Cabin Camps

Unlike the former Central Garage Unit--now Round Meadow--which underwent several transformations in the years after 1956, use of the cabin camps at Catoctin Mountain Park has remained fairly consistent with the original intent, and changes to the structures and layout of the camps have been, for the most part, minor. However, there have been changes, particularly at Greentop. Earthen or lightly graveled paths, in place at least by the early 1950s and probably before, have been paved and some relocated. A small number of structures at both camps, such as the swimming pools, washhouses and latrines, have been changed or replaced. Representative features of New Deal park construction, such as the original campfire circles and the drinking fountains, have been abandoned or removed. The cabins in the organized camps had been built on stone piers and reached by a couple or more stone steps. Concrete ramps were built to a number of the cabins at Greentop in the 1970s. The ramps are now being replaced by wooden ones.

The flagstones that had originally surrounded the pool at Misty Mount were replaced by 1952 with a concrete deck. Sometime in the 1960s, the swimming pools at both camps were largely rebuilt and enclosed within chain link fences. Greentop's central washhouse, which contained the showers and laundry, was replaced in 1962 with a new building. The park built a new recreation hall at Greentop adjacent to the new dining hall in 1959, after the Quonset hut, left by the Army and used by the campers for indoor recreation, burned. A second smaller Quonset hut, also left at Greentop by the Army, was used for storage until replaced by a larger building in the 1980s. Electricity had been extended to all Greentop's cabins during the war. In 1964, electricians began a two-year program to wire Misty Mount for electricity. Misty Mount's central washhouse was replaced in 1969. In the mid- to late-1960s, Job Corps crews built new fire circles at both camps, replacing the more picturesque fire circles of the New Deal era and siting them in different locations (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 109, 116-117; Catoctin RDA General Development Plan, rev. 1942; National Register nomination 1988: Figs. 7R and 8R). Four new restrooms were built at Greentop between 1978 and 1981. The original WPA latrine at unit A was kept as a laundry, and the two at units C and D were razed. The latrine for unit B became a second crafts building and later was used as a cabin. It is now a storage building. The original latrines for units A and B at Misty Mount were replaced in 1983 but the one at unit D was retained. During waterline work in 1983 or 1984, the original, rustic stone drinking fountains at both camps were replaced with the concrete fountains that are found there today. In the late 1970s, the YCC-built pavilion at Greentop was converted to a stable; the playing field was divided, and part of it became a paddock and pasture. An office and tackroom were built adjacent to the stable. A pavilion at Misty Mount was for a time converted to a stable, but is now a storage building.

In the 1950s, the approximate eight-foot-wide trail (road) connecting the four subunits at

Greentop was still bordered with stones, the service court by the kitchen was curbed with logs, and the parking area along the entry drive had log and post bumpers (CMP vertical files: CPP-020-3, 007-17). Narrower paths, approximately four feet wide, ran from each of the four subunits to the dining hall. All were unpaved. At Misty Mount, the parking area and service court probably looked similar to Greentop's, but there is no indication that trails were edged with stones. By 1962, some of the paths at Greentop—in the vicinity of the dining hall, play court, pool and showers—had been paved with asphalt. By 1967, paths from the dining hall to units A and C (but not units B and D) were also paved. (NPS: 841/80338) As part of the Mission 66 road resurfacing project, the spur roads into the cabin camps were paved. YCC crews built concrete ramps to the doors of many of the camp buildings in the mid- to late-1970s (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 150; NPS 841/80408). Currently, plans are being made for further revisions to the path system at Greentop and Misty Mount to meet accessibility standards. The concrete ramps are being removed from buildings and replaced with wooden ones. Misty Mount has experienced much less change to its path system until now.

The years after 1950 brought several upgrades to the water supply and waste disposal systems at the camps and in all of the developed zones. In 1956, just before Mission 66 funding, a new 126-foot-deep well was dug at the entrance to Misty Mount (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 110). Sewer problems and lack of money for maintenance forced Misty Mount to close in 1979. With the aid of a group called Catoctin Area Mountain Park Environmental Resources, Inc. (C.A.M.P.E.R.), water improvements and other repairs were made. Misty Mount reopened in 1983 as a family camp (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 180). Extensive water and sewer improvement projects followed. In 1985, an underground water tank was built for Misty Mount and the Visitor Center. After that, two water tanks were built for Greentop and two for Round Meadow.

New Campgrounds, Picnic Areas and Small Structures

Mission 66 funded two new park campgrounds. The first, an area for tent camping, was laid out in 1958, and named Poplar Grove, for the early land patent that this site had been part of. This site was the Ike Smith farm at the time of park purchase (tract 93), a property originally settled by Jacob Buhrman circa 1800. The drive that leads to the camp may be the old farm entrance road. A dumpsite, used during World War II, has changed the topography of an area adjacent to the campground. The second new camping area, Owens Creek Campground for vehicle and tent camping, opened in 1966. It is sited along a headwater tributary of Owens Creek, on the west side of Foxville-Deerfield Road. Numerous remnants of the pre-park landscape are found in this vicinity, such as the stone walls that thread through the campground. The Deerfield Nature Trail, which connects to the campground, passes through an area of numerous charcoal hearths and partly follows old wagon roads. An amphitheater for park programs was built at the Owens Creek Campground circa 1968 and renovated and expanded in 1999.

Catoctin Mountain Park lost both of the New Deal-era picnic grounds—the West Picnic Area and the Manor House Picnic Area—to Cunningham Falls State Park in 1954, and built replacements for them in the mid-1960s. The first was the Owens Creek Picnic Area, built in 1964 on the east side of Deerfield Road, south of where Owens Creek Campground would be constructed. Historic use of this area can be readily seen in the deeply cut trace of a farm

road, which led to the Victor Brown Farm, but now crosses the center of the picnic area (tract 154). At least two charcoal hearths are found within the picnic grounds. Chestnut Picnic Area, the second picnic facility, was built in 1966 a little west of Camp Greentop on the north side of Park Central Road. Like Greentop, Chestnut Picnic Area is situated on the central plateau. At the northwest edge of the grounds, a scenic ravine dips steeply toward Manahan Road. Mounded stone walls and earthen configurations from the pre-park years are found near the ravine's edge. Spicebush Trail, an interpretive loop trail, extends from this picnic area.

During the 1970s, YCC crews built two Adirondack-style shelters in the northwest section of the park and pavilions at Poplar Grove, Round Meadow, and the two cabin camps. They also built a shelter at the Greentop overnight camping site at Walnut Springs, a second tent camping area called Poplar Grove II, and pit latrines in a number of locations (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 194). And they reconstructed spring boxes near Lantz, Camp Peniel, and the Chimney Rock parking area. Other groups, such as the Boy Scouts, have also volunteered their labor on park construction projects in the years since.

Visitor Center

In 1965 the park built an extensive addition to the contact station at Blue Blazes (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 116). The building assumed the new mantle of "visitor center." Administrative functions were moved to Camp Peniel about ten years later. The part of the building that had been the original contact station was converted to a museum. Crews leveled a parking lot for staff behind the building and built a stone wall to retain the slope, and the Job Corps planted trees and shrubs around the site. The free-standing grouted stone wall, part of CCC construction work, that had extended from the building to about 50 feet east of it was removed. (NPS: 841/80281-7)

A year later, in 1966, the section of State Route 77 (so named circa 1960) in front of the Visitor Center was relocated south of its original alignment in order to create more parking space in front of the Visitor Center. As a result, the entrance gate and the Visitor Center were now set several hundred feet back from the intersection of Route 77 and Park Central Road. The section of the old road alignment in front of the Visitor Center was regraded as a 40-car parking lot, and another section, west of Park Central Road, became a graveled area for overflow parking circa 1980. A bridge, supported on grouted stone headwalls, carries the old roadway of Route 77 over the small Blue Blazes tributary into the gravel lot. Though the bridge has been replaced, the stone headwalls, built by the CCC, still remain.

More changes were made to the Visitor Center in the late 1990s. To meet accessibility regulations, the area in front of the building has been regraded and a new, more curved, concrete sidewalk installed. The flagpole in front of the building wa moved and the area replanted with perennial wildflowers, ornamental grasses, shrubs, a tree and lawn. The porch has been partially enclosed as a lobby and the door of the building changed.

Central Garage Unit (Round Meadow)

Beginning with the arrival of the Jobs Corps in 1964, the arrangement of buildings and paved areas at Round Meadow and their uses were revised several times. Before then, the New

Deal-era structures continued to be used for park maintenance and were little changed. The only change until then had been the conversion of the old CCC barracks area north of the entry drive to a trailer court for the Navy support group in 1955 and the removal of the old CCC barracks (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 160).

New buildings were added to the maintenance area and others torn down in preparation for the Job Corps arrival and other changes continued after its arrival. Between the spring of 1964 and January 1965, two new dormitories and an education building—apparently portable buildings—were built west of the maintenance garage. They were located in an area that contained what remained of the CCC technical service buildings. One of the CCC buildings was enlarged to become a third dormitory. The four buildings formed a sort of quadrangle. Several New Deal-era buildings were razed (CMP vertical files: CPP-004). The most significant of these was the tool house, a timber-framed, multibay building on stone piers adjacent to the early headquarters building. It was replaced in 1965 by a brick and concrete block building that doubled the footprint of the older building. An old WPA maintenance shed, occupying about the same location as the original multibay garage, was converted to a messhall (CMP vertical files: CPP-030-38 and CPP-030-46). An infirmary from the New Deal period was torn down, the WPA latrine converted into a nurse's station, and the oil house moved to its present location (oral information from Catoctin staff). A metal-roofed gym was built on the south end of the site with an adjacent playing field. An area was graded in the northwest part of the site for a tennis court, and four trailers for Job Corps counselors were added.

The road leading into the site was changed. The original entrance road into the maintenance complex had been adapted from the Lewis farm lane. With the Job Corps changes, the old drive only served the Navy trailer court, and a new drive from the south side led to the Job Corps and maintenance complex. Driveways and parking areas within the complex were expanded and paved with asphalt, replacing the earlier graveled surfaces. Two stone retaining walls were built—one near the maintenance yard and the other alongside the tennis court (NPS: 841/3010 - Development Plan, Job Corps Utility Area). Among their first tasks, the Corps built concrete sidewalks around Job Corps buildings, underpinned the trailers, landscaped the area, and constructed a storage building within the compound (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 125). The farm-era stone wall reconstructed by the CCC extended further west than it does today and part of it may have been removed at this time.

The termination of the Job Corps program coincided with the beginning of the Folk Culture Center circa 1970, and many of the buildings and spaces at Round Meadow were adapted for this new use. The original headquarters building, which by then had been used as a staff residence for more than two decades and briefly, during the Job Corps years, had been a dispensary, now became a country store. The brick and concrete block building adjacent to it, constructed as a work project space for the Job Corps in 1965, was converted into a series of spaces where pottery making, shingle riving, spinning, weaving, broom making and kitchen craft were demonstrated. The blacksmith shop was reactivated. The playing field adjacent to the gym was converted to a graveled parking lot for the growing number of visitors, and a sewage lagoon was constructed downhill from the tennis court (TIC Files – Cultural Resource Library at NPS/NCR).

The Folk Culture Center, in its turn, came to an end, and Round Meadow, which was already being used for an environmental education by the District of Columbia schools, was reconceived as a campus for environmental education programs. Between 1979 and 1981, four new dormitories were constructed on the downhill part of the site, and the dorms and education building brought in for the Job Corps were removed, along with some earlier buildings (Development Concept Plan 1982: CRBIB 450172). The messhall, office and museum, gym, tennis court, gazebo, laundry/restroom, nurse's station, and a few of the counselors trailers were retained. Some of the paved driveways were removed and new plantings, especially around dormitory foundations, were added.

Since the Job Corps years, maintenance functions at Round Meadow had been concentrated in the first band of buildings, parallel to and about 200 feet from Manahan Road, on the uphill section of the site. These include the old headquarters, the Job Corp projects building, the blacksmith, the relocated oil house, and a warehouse. A second tier of buildings was built behind these, closer to Manahan Road, by the YCC between 1971 and 1975. These include a maintenance shed, a lumber shed and a pavilion, enclosed in 2001 and now used as a storage area. The space between the two lines of buildings was paved.

A gently sloping open space between the original two rows of buildings has existed since the WPA period. During the New Deal years, a parking lot occupied some of this space on the north side, and trees (elms) and grass filled the remainder. With the death of the elms, the last of which died about ten years ago, other deciduous trees were planted. Recently the area has been planted with white pines (Pinus strobus) that are intended to eventually screen the maintenance functions from the dormitory cluster.

New Maintenance Area

Additional maintenance buildings were added during Mission 66 along the Blue Blazes tributary, between the Visitors Center and Misty Mount. A road was cut into the site and a bridge built across the stream. There are three small buildings there today.

Staff residences

The original superintendent's residence, built in 1941, was destroyed in a fire a few years later and a new house constructed in 1947 on the site of the original (K: 115; 1965 Master Plan). The park constructed two new staff residences in 1965. One is located across Park Central Road from the superintendent's residence and the other at Foxville on a corner of the park facing Foxville-Deerfield Road. The house on Foxville-Deerfield Road may have been built to replace the farmhouse on tract 15 that was torn down as a result of county roadwork in 1954. Another two staff residences were built circa 1983 at Round Meadow. One other residence is a nineteenth-century farmhouse on a 4.5-acre property off Foxville-Deerfield Road acquired by the park in 1965. Good Luck Lodge at Greentop, one of the original two lodges built for the cabin camp, served as staff quarters for a period and is now seasonal employee quarters. The old headquarters building at Round Meadow (now the Park Resources Office) was used for staff housing from 1941 to the mid-1960s.

The Navy housing area at the old CCC barracks site grew to twenty trailers by the 1960s,

despite its authorized limit of five units. North of the trailers, a large open field that had been one of the World War II rifle ranges and later a playing field, continued as an open space used for storage by park maintenance staff. Foxville was imprinted with another government-built facility in the mid-1960s, when additional Navy housing was built around a circular drive just outside the park boundary, near where Foxville-Deerfield and Manahan Roads meet. A short distance from it is the old tavern which still stands, although its bank barn is falling down.

Camp Peniel

In 1964, the park acquired one of the last inholdings in the park, a twenty-five-acre camp run by the Church of the Brethren, located along Route 77 near the park's eastern boundary. The camp consisted of an auditorium, dining hall and nine cabins. Plans were made to renovate the site as an environmental education center, adding a dormitory, cafeteria and staff residence. The cabins and toilets were razed with Job Corps labor, but an environmental center was not developed in this location. In 1975, the Camp Peniel auditorium was partitioned into offices and became the new administrative headquarters for the park. (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 132.)

Roads and parking areas

During the Mission 66 years, roads were widened and paved, entry drives to the camps were paved, and new paved parking lots built along Park Central Road at various trailheads (CMP Master Plan 1965; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 109). In the mid-1960s the park finally closed the two old county roads that crossed park land on the South Mountain slope. The longer of them, earlier described as "impassible in winter," was referred to at this time as Raven Rock Road. The other was the short road between Foxville-Deerfield Road and the ridge. Sections of Raven Rock Road survive in the horse trail in the northwest section of the park, which is also a part of the Catoctin Trail (Master Plan, 1964, NPS: 841/20005). Manahan Road was also considered for closing, but was kept as a gravel road that is closed to the public in the winter. Except for a small number of maintenance roads, the only new road constructed during this period was the short extension of Park Central Road from Manahan Road to Foxville-Deerfield Road, just north of Round Meadow, built in 1965.

The first of the trailhead parking lots was built in 1956 at the Wolf Rock trailhead. Another two were constructed at Thurmont Vista and Hog Rock trailheads in 1964. In 1979 the park altered the alignment of Park Central Road in the vicinity of the Presidential Retreat, pulling it several hundred feet to the south and lengthening the entrance to the camp (NPS: 841/41900). Crews also built a turnaround at the entrance to Misty Mount. The Park Central roadway at this time was 18 feet with three-foot unpaved shoulders on either side. In 1994 the roadway width was 20 feet and wider in some sections (NPS: 841/41904).

Widths of other roads through and adjacent to the park have increased, but not a great deal, during these years. The Route 77 roadway was 14 feet wide in 1950, and 20 feet in 1964, with unpaved three-foot shoulders (NPS: 841/80278-1). Today the roadway is 22 feet wide, except for an eighth of a mile section near the Visitor Center where it is about 24 feet wide. The shoulders are partially paved and have been incrementally widened in some places, negatively impacting Hunting Creek. Because of car speeds and increased traffic on Route 77, the state installed metal guardrails in 1999 along a couple of particularly winding miles of the road that

border the park. The sections of Manahan and Foxville-Deerfield Roads overseen by the state were also widened during this period. Today these roads generally have 20-foot-wide paved roadways with 60-foot wide right-of-ways.

From the New Deal period through the 1950s, roads within the park crossed streams on timber bridges with wooden decks. None of these original bridges remain. The park built two metal culvert bridges in the 1960s. The largest, at the entrance to Owens Creek Campground, has been rebuilt twice since 1965 after being washed out. It is constructed of a series of large metal plate arched culverts with concrete deck and headwalls. (Steintl interview: 9/1/00). The other bridge carries a park maintenance road over the Blue Blazes tributary a little north of the Visitor Center. Both are fitted with wooden guardrails. Roads cross tributaries in more than twenty other locations throughout the park, but these smaller watercourses are culverted and not bridged.

Since the earliest years, park roads have been edged by ditches to carry runoff to the creeks. In 1991 the park reworked all the roadway ditches, and in many places added a light-colored limestone riprap to slow the erosive power of the runoff. Curbs have also been added in some areas; approximately five miles of curbs are found within the park in parking lots and along sections of Park Central Road (CMP Statement for Management 1996: fig 1H).

Trail development

By 1953, the RDA had 32 miles of trails, a slight increase from the 28 miles reported in 1940 (CMP vertical files: CH-019). These were spread across the entire RDA, including the section south of Route 77. After division of the park, less than 20 miles of trails remained within the area that became Catoctin Mountain Park. Additional trails were proposed in the mid-1960s (CMP Master Plan 1965). At that time the main trails were located in the eastern side of the park, and led to Cunningham Falls and the rock outcrops. A new trail was proposed to connect the existing trail system with the Owens Creek area, which was then little developed. The trail would traverse the north-facing slope behind the President's Retreat, pass through the Mt. Lent ruins, cross Owens Creek and follow part of the now-closed Raven Rock Road to reach the park's western boundary. From there it would loop back to Owens Creek. Another trail was planned to parallel Park Central Road for its entire length so that hikers beginning at the camp sites would not have to use the road to get to the main trail system on the park's east side. A loop was also proposed for the Hog Rock area, where the trail would continue to Greentop and Cunningham Falls (NPS: 841/80396).

The building of new trails did not begin until after the end of Mission 66. The trail along the back of the central plateau that would pass the Mt. Lent site was never built. However, connections between the northwest section of the park and the eastern trail system were made via existing and new routes south of Park Central Road. By the 1970s, a horse trail loop in the northwest section of the park incorporated part of the old Raven Rock Road. It crossed Owens Creek north of Round Meadow, followed Manahan Road for a short stretch, and passed south of Greentop, following the old turnpike alignment. Much of this trail doubles as a segment of the much-longer Catoctin Trail, a spur of the Appalachian Trail, built in the 1970s by the Potomac chapter of the Appalachian Trail Club (PATC). In the 1970s, the horse trail also crossed the eastern side of the park below Wolf Rock, and reached the park's eastern

boundary above Thurmont. This section is no longer used as a horse trail. The resurfacing of Hog Rock Trail to Cunningham Falls was completed in the late 1970s and its continuation to Greentop in 1983. A trail was built parallel to Park Central Road, along the north side of the road. It doesn't remain on the north side of the road for very long, but joins Hog Rock Trail on the south side.

The park currently reports 26 miles of trails (CMP Resource Management Plan 1994: 94). Erosion has caused some sections to be abandoned because they become "streams" in wet weather. Trail rehabilitation in the last twenty years has included the installation of water bars and rerouting of badly eroded sections. Some sections of trail are lightly graveled or spread with stone dust. Where rocks intrude on the path, they are moved to the edge, creating a trail border in some places. In some locations logs have been placed along the edges. Wooden bridges carry trails across streams near the sawmill exhibit and on the horse trail. The largest pedestrian bridge is at the end of the Deerfield Nature Loop Trail, built in the late 1980s when the trail was converted from a linear route to a loop. A smaller bridge is located along the Cunningham Falls Trail just west of the Visitor Center.

Exhibits and interpreted areas

Two interpretive loop trails built between 1956 and 1966 were the major new trails of Mission 66. Hog Rock Nature Trail was built in 1956, and the Charcoal Trail, primarily a wayside with several exhibits, was built in 1964. Others were constructed in the 1970s in connection with the living history demonstrations. A whiskey still was set up in 1971 on the site of the 1929 raid at Blue Blazes, and mash-making demonstrations were conducted in the 1970s and 1980s. The exhibited copper still is one that was fabricated in Frederick and is a duplication of one seized in a raid at Cades Cove, Tennessee in the 1920s. It is much smaller than the one in use at the time of the 1929 raid at Blue Blazes (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 170). Between 1971 and 1973, a vertical sawmill of traditional design and hand-hewn timbers was built on Owens Creek at the site of a nineteenth-century sawmill—possibly the William B. Brown sawmill (Bond 1858; Titus 1873). In 1976 the YCC built Spicebush Nature Trail, a wheelchair-accessible loop that connects Camp Greentop with the Chestnut Picnic Area. The YCC also built the Brown Farm Trail, a short interpretive loop that passes through the remnants of the Victor Brown farm. The Deerfield Nature Trail, adjacent to the Owens Creek Campground, was also constructed in this period. Mounted interpretive displays were installed at trailheads beginning in the 1960s.

Plantings

For the most part, the plantings of the last fifty years can be categorized as either ornamental or ecological in nature. Ornamental plantings generally achieve visual and functional purposes and are carried out in association with construction projects and in developed areas. For example, the dozen white pines planted around the field at Greentop in the 1980s were planted for ornamental and functional reasons (screening). Plantings of a more ecological nature have been made for study purposes or in response to impacts such as ice storm damage or loss of vegetation from soil compaction. Following the ice storm in 1992 that damaged large trees at Greentop and other areas of the park, 230 saplings were planted in the affected areas (CMP Resource Management Plan 1994: 103). Because of deer browse, plantings have needed the protection of wire mesh fencing. Colonies of rare plants have also been protected

from deer by such "exclosures." Problems of soil compaction, erosion and loss of vegetation have been experienced in areas of heavy recreational use such as the campgrounds, cabin camps, picnic grounds and some of the trails. Sections of the public campgrounds have been taken out of use on a rotational basis, graded, fertilized and mulched in an effort to spur regeneration (CMP Resource Management Plan 1994: 96-104).

Single species plantations covering more than an acre, such as had been attempted in the early New Deal years, occurred in a couple of places during the early part of this period. In 1957 a school group planted a grove of white pines (Pinus strobus) on the Victor Brown farm property in a few-acre area that may have been damaged in mortar practice during World War II (CMP tract files: DOD documents). A planting of white pines of similar age on the slope west of Owens Creek probably also dates to the 1950s.

Summary for period 1956 to 2000

Mission 66 witnessed the introduction of some new use areas and the expansion of others. Roads were paved, adapting them to mid- and late-twentieth century use, and subtly changing the park from its 1940s appearance. The contact station became the Visitor Center and tripled its footprint. The road in front of it was realigned. Trails were added and changed in places. Development that might have occurred on the north side of the central plateau did not because of the President's Retreat. Physical changes have often reflected shifting issues. During the 1970s, folk life themes were predominant. Although new buildings were contemplated for that program, none were built. The Job Corps Center left a more lasting impact at Round Meadow. In recent years, issues of accessibility have affected paths and entrances to buildings.



Fig. 23: Gravel-strewn path on central plateau, enroute to Blue Ridge Summit overlook (1999).



Fig. 24: Sign at park entrance circa 1956. Photo shows old alignment of Route 77 by Visitor Center and CCC-built stone wall in background (CPP CMP vertical files).



Fig. 25: Contact station before it was enlarged in 1965 to become the Visitor Center (c. 1960, CPP-027-19 CMP vertical files).

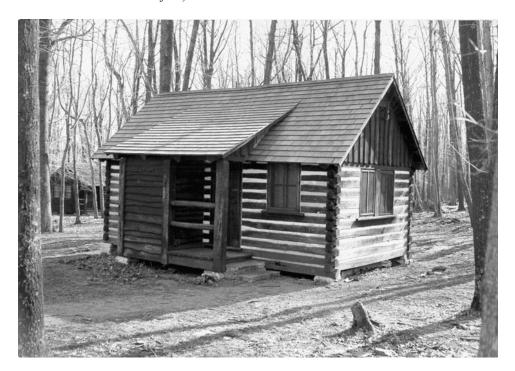


Fig. 26: Staff cabin at Greentop with new roof, part of Mission 66 work on park structures (c. 1967, CPP CMP vertical files).



Fig. 27: During the Mission 66 years the original shower and laundry buildings at the cabin camps, called washhouses, were replaced with new ones. This construction work is at Greentop (c. 1962, CPP-077-23 CMP vertical files).



Fig. 28: Stone steps and iron handrail leading to comfort station at Owens Creek Campground, constructed in 1965 (1999).

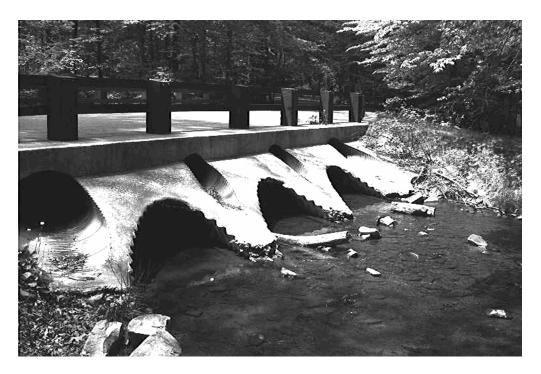


Fig. 29: Metal arch culvert bridge leading to Owens Creek campground. Two previous metal arch bridges, the first built in the mid-1960s, with grouted rubble rather than concrete headwalls, have washed out. This version probably dates to 1990s (1999).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Analysis and Evaluation section assesses the integrity of the cultural landscape features. Integrity is defined as the ability of a site (a landscape) to convey its historical significance of a property. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. All seven aspects need not be present for eligibility as long as the overall sense of past time and place is evident.

Catoctin Mountain Park is a multi-layered landscape with resources that include two periods of significance: the period of rural industry and agriculture (1770-1903) and the New Deal period (1934 to 1942) during which the recreation demonstration area (RDA) was developed. An archeological evaluation of the park planned for 2006 may determine a period of prehistoric significance and provide a fuller context for the non-extant features from the 1790-1903 period.

The features of the cultural landscape with the greatest integrity are those of the second period of significance, when it was developed as an RDA. The two cabin camps have been listed on the National Register as historic districts. They are cohesive and harmonious arrangements of architectural and landscape architectural features that maintain their historic integrity. The park road and recreational trails, which were developed for the RDA, also have a high degree of integrity. They represent a continuity of use as many of them were converted from older circulation patterns. A large number of charcoal hearths remain from the period of rural industry. Agricultural remnants are found on the west side of the mountain where there was arable land. These and other smaller habitations were purposefully removed as part of the development of the recreation area, leaving practically no buildings from that era. Cultural imprints within the agricultural section are found in building foundations, well sites, overgrown clearings and planted vegetation. Lines of stone walls that formerly defined old property boundaries or edged farm roads are other tangible evidence of this period. In addition, documentary evidence, in the form of ownership plats, appraisal records, and purchase and condemnation records, assembled by the government when the land was purchased, provides an intact record of historic use of the land.

Location

Catoctin Mountain Park is the northern portion of the earlier Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area. It has the same boundaries as the RDA, except along the south side. Maryland Route 77, following an Indian trail, formerly ran through the RDA. It now forms the southern boundary of the park. Most of the facilities developed for the RDA were located in the northern section and thus are contained within the boundaries of the present park. A major portion of park land was at one time owned by the furnace. Cultural use of the land during both historic periods adhered to the distribution of the natural features, such a soil, substrate, grade, and drainage.

Built features from the New Deal/RDA period remain in their original locations, some of which were the locations of previous cultural uses. Earlier sites that were converted to new uses included house sites, a sawmill site, farm fields, and farm, charcoaling and logging roads.

Design

The two cabin camps remain very nearly intact and are clear examples of rustic park architecture, but the homes and farm buildings of the earlier period, which exemplify local vernacular styles of architecture of a hundred-year span, are not extant. The park road and trail system are also a part of park design. Because they incorporate parts of older circulation networks the design they express is not only of the later period, but of the earlier period as well.

Setting

The park is a mountainous, forested setting, with trout streams, and distinct vegetation zones. Rocky overlooks provide views of the Monocacy Valley and the Blue Ridge. During the first period of significance, industry was drawn to this setting because of the forests, iron ore banks, and mountain streams. And some settled within the narrow band of arable land. In the late part of this period, sightseers were drawn to the mountain for its views. These qualities made it desirable for the location of an RDA. Today, though the uses are different, the trees larger, and the openings within the forest fewer, the mountain, its rocky outcrops and boulder-strewn slopes, and the forests and streams remain the predominant environment.

Materials

Integrity of materials for the first period of significance is low, since only fragments of the constructed landscape from that period remain. For the second period, there is moderate to high integrity of materials. The best examples of features having high material integrity are the cabin camps, but the work buildings and garages have been replaced or remodeled and the original visitor contact station greatly enlarged and redesigned, losing integrity.

The trails retain integrity for their materials. They are earthen or lightly graveled, and sometimes edged with stones that have been cleared from them, or marked at intervals by wooden erosion bars, and are repaired using materials taken from the immediate environment. Small sections of the roads in the cabin camps are paved with asphalt; the rest continue to be graveled as they were originally. The central park road was converted from gravel to asphalt in 1948. It lost some integrity with this change. When the park was built, local materials were the main materials available and suited the design vocabulary. Today, local materials are not often available and those used sometimes intrude upon the historic character of the park.

What is meant by historic "materials" also refers to the plants in a landscape that are products of human influence through planting, land use, and management. The forest has grown back since the first historic period, though it suffers now from the more recent impact of an overabundance of deer. There is little evidence of the nineteenth-century fields and pastures, except where the park's developed areas overlap the earlier locations of openings. What grows in open areas today is different than in the past: lawn grass instead of crops or pasture. On the west side, where the farms were located, a small number of remaining plants, such as orchard trees and house foundation plantings, reflect land use during the earlier period. Plant materials of the second period are reflected in the amount and distribution of trees within the cabin camps, the effect of which was carefully considered when the camps were built. The National Register nomination for the two cabin camps does not discuss the character of their historic vegetation, and such discussion should be added to the nomination.

Workmanship

It was primarily WPA labor (with ERA funds) that built the cabin camps, the administrative and work facilities (now Camp Round Meadow), the contact station (now the visitors center), the park road, most trails, and various small-scale features. These were local men employing local building crafts. A few years later, the CCC built the custodian's house (no longer extant), the sewer and water systems and other features that fell within what later became the state park side of the RDA. The overall integrity of workmanship for of this period is medium to high; the cabin camps, the trails, and some original office and work buildings have high integrity of workmanship, but there have been losses, overall. For the earlier period, only the stone walls and building foundations should elements of workmanship.

Feeling/Association

A feeling of time past permeates the park. Signs of the first period are in evidence enough that one can appreciate the layered landscape. These elements and vestiges are a potentially rich source of interpretive material. The charcoal hearths and remnant features within the farming district associate the current landscape with its forerunners. For the second period, a feeling of history is clearly conveyed within the cabin camps, which embody the rustic design vocabulary. In the variety of buildings and in their grouping, the cabin camps also suggest the idea of the group camping experience that was intended for these recreation demonstration areas. Land conservation was another of the goals of the RDA program, and the park reflects this intent.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

Only about five percent of the Catoctin Mountain Park area has been investigated by archeologists; thus, an overview and assessment of the entire park is needed. Known prehistoric archeological sites include rhyolite quarries, rockshelters, lithic (stone) processing sites, and lithic scatters. The park also contains archeological sites related to agriculture and rural industry, such as house foundations, road traces, charcoal hearths, and colliers' huts. Several of these features--building foundations, charcoal hearths, and farm-era stone walls--have been listed as contributing features in other categories, i.e. Buildings and Structures and Small Scale Features. Specific road traces or historic sections of trails are listed as contributing under circulation, but as a general category here. Other sites include a whiskey still from the early twentieth century and several dumpsites from the years of World War II. Except for the few investigated sites, the level of integrity of the park's archeological sites cannot be determined without further investigation.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: (Collier's huts, 25 identified, 1992 Colby survey)

Feature Identification Number: 101408

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Distinguishable farmsteads (4 identified, 1992 Colby survey)

Feature Identification Number: 101409

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Native American quarrying and processing sites

Feature Identification Number: 101905

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Old road traces

Feature Identification Number: 105342

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Whiskey still (not Blue Blazes) (1 identified, 1992 Colby survey)

Feature Identification Number: 105702

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Fig. 54: Path crosses old charcoal hearth (sloped sides are evidence) on trail to Blue Ridge Summit overlook (1999).

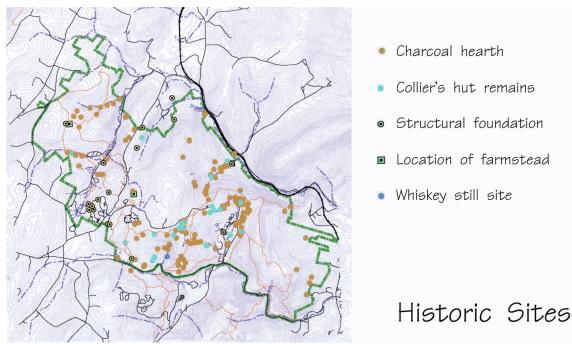


Fig. 55: Some of the features found and marked in a random survey conducted in 1992 include 141 charcoal hearths, 25 collier's huts, 18 foundations, 4 distinguishable farmsteads and one whiskey still site. Locations of stone walls not digitized.



Fig. 56: Old road trace in vicinity of Owens Creek Picnic Area (1999).

Buildings And Structures

The buildings and structures found at Catoctin Mountain Park today date either to the New Deal or later. Anything earlier is a remnant or a later acquisition. The RDA period is represented by an ensemble of structures at the two cabin camps, Misty Mount and Greentop, and two individual buildings at Round Meadow. An unmortared stone retaining wall at Misty Mount, a pair of grouted stone headwalls that support a bridge over the Blue Blazes tributary, and two 15-20-foot-high drylaid stone walls along a steep bank of Hunting Creek are structures that also derive from the New Deal years. Other buildings of this period, such as the contact station at Blue Blazes (today the Visitor Center), survive but are much changed. The New Deal structures are representative of the rustic style of park architecture that was espoused by the NPS in the years before 1942. Constructed largely by WPA labor, they are also manifestations of the New Deal policies of economic and social relief that followed the Great Depression.

Buildings constructed since then, in the Mission 66 period and later, include the much-expanded Visitor Center, a new dining hall and recreation hall at Camp Greentop, bathrooms and showers at both cabin camps, and structures built during two periods of facilities development at Round Meadow. A number of small buildings, such as comfort stations and pavilions and a variety of maintenance buildings have also been added. The park acquired a rustic, heavy-timbered building at Camp Peniel along with about 25 acres of land circa 1965. There are a variety of other types of structures that date to the years since 1956. These include two metal arch culvert bridges, a simple span bridge, a number of wooden pedestrian bridges, and stone retaining walls.

There is little integrity of buildings and structures for the first period of significance since no buildings from that period remain. However, there are existing features from this period that qualify as structures. These include the foundations of farm buildings (generally only a house or a barn were on foundations) and farm wells. Stone walls, one of the most numerous farm-related features found today, are discussed under small scale features.

There is moderate integrity for the buildings and structures constructed during the New Deal. Integrity is high for the two cabin camps, which contain the largest group of buildings from those years. Round Meadow, where most of the WPA and CCC work buildings have been removed, has low integrity. Other RDA structures such as a timber bridge and picnic pavilion that were part of the West Picnic Area, are no longer extent and that site is part of Cunningham Falls State Park. The other New Deal site, the Manor House Wayside (a picnic area), also falls outside park boundaries and has not been looked at for this report.

The two cabin camps have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as individual historic districts, significant both historically and architecturally. The NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) has added four other historic buildings—the blacksmith and resources office at Round Meadow and a storage building at each of the two cabin camps—along with the stone retaining wall at Misty Mount. The pair of CCC-built stone headwalls that support the small Blue Blazes bridge near the Visitor Center should also be listed. This stream crossing is the old alignment of Route 77 before it was moved away from the Visitor Center in the mid-1960s. It may have been the WPA that built two tall sections of

drylaid wall along Hunting Creek as part of the roadwork they carried out (the sections abut Route 77). These also should be added to the LCS. The free-standing, curving stone wall across Park Central Road from the Visitor Center and the short piece of wall that abuts the Visitor Center were also built by the CCC. They are discussed under small scale features.

Some park buildings constructed since the New Deal years, such as the dining hall at Greentop, are sympathetic to the more rustic design style that predates them. Others coexist comfortably, and still others are less successful additions. The Visitor Center (previously the contact station) has kept the original stone-faced cabin, but has been otherwise so changed that it is not considered contributing.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: All but two buildings at Round Meadow

Feature Identification Number: 105703

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: All vehicular bridges

Feature Identification Number: 105704

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Amphitheater at Owens Creek

Feature Identification Number: 105705

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Camp Peniel

Feature Identification Number: 105706

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Comfort stations

Feature Identification Number: 105707

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Farm building foundations--19th century (18 identified, 1992 Colby cultural

resources survey)

Feature Identification Number: 105708

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Greentop dining hall and kitchen
Feature Identification Number: 105709

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Ike Smith pumphouse

Feature Identification Number: 105710

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Park maintenance buildings near Blue Blazes tributary

Feature Identification Number: 105711

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Retaining wall (breastwall) at Misty Mount--New Deal

Feature Identification Number: 105712

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Staff residences (pending further investigation of farmhouse)

Feature Identification Number: 105713

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Stone headwalls on Blue Blazes tributary--New Deal

Feature Identification Number: 105714

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone retaining walls at Round Meadow--post 1950

Feature Identification Number: 105715

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Stone retaining walls east and north of the Visitor Center--post 1950

Feature Identification Number: 105716

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Thirty seven buildings at Camp Misty Mount listed on the LCS

Feature Identification Number: 105717

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Twenty three buildings at Camp Greentop listed on the LCS

Feature Identification Number: 105718

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Two buildings (resources office and blacksmith) at Round Meadow listed on

LCS

Feature Identification Number: 105719

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Two tall sections of drylaid retaining wall along Hunting Creek

Feature Identification Number: 105720

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 105721

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Wells from farm period (3 identified, 1992 Colby survey)

Feature Identification Number: 105722

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Fig. 46: Building foundation along old Raven Rock Road section of the horse trail, northwest area of park (1999).

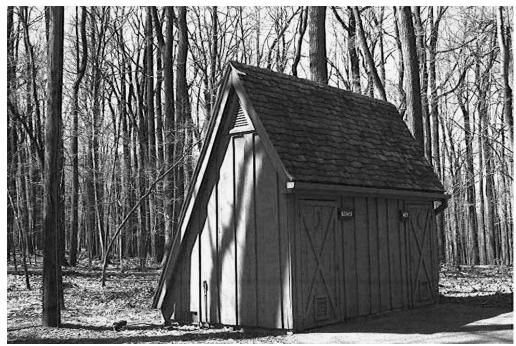


Fig. 47: Although stylistically vernacular, this comfort station at Hog Rock parking lot is not a regional vernacular as were the New Deal structures (1999).



Fig. 48: Reproduced nineteenth-century vertical sawmill built in the 1970s. Accessibility walkway is more recent (1999).

Circulation

Two state roads demarcating long lengths of the park boundary have existed in these locations since the mid- to late-eighteenth century. Most prominent is MD Route 77, which crosses the mountain from east to west in the sharp-sided valley cut by Hunting Creek. Less prominent for park users, but a route since first settlement, is MD Route 550, which follows Owens Creek on the park's northeast border, dividing the heights of the park from peaks north of the road. The park boundary extends to the center line of Route 77, except in front of the Visitor Center and Camp Peniel where the road has been relocated. On the northeast side, the park boundary never touches Route 550. Although realigned in some sections, Route 77 is essentially the same passage into and through the mountains followed by eighteenth-century settlers. One alignment change to Route 77 occurred before the advent of the RDA, when the stretch of the road that went to Foxville was diverted south of its old alignment. Another change occurred during the National Park Service's Mission 66 construction period, when Route 77 was moved farther away from the park's Visitor Center.

Before the land was purchased for the RDA, a network of local roads crossed the agricultural district on the park's west side. This included two north/south roads that followed the upper Owens Creek valley (Foxville-Deerfield Road and Manahan Road) and two roads that crossed the east slope of South Mountain. Originally, there was only one north/south route through the farm district, which was in existence by 1800. The advent of the second north/south road, Foxville-Deerfield Road, appears to have coincided with the arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad in 1872 and the building of a depot at the foot of Harbaugh Valley. Wagon roads for logging and charcoaling and associated with farmsteads threaded the land that was to become the future park. On the east side, by 1900, a sightseeing trail extended from the old charcoaling road to the two rock outcrops, Wolf Rock and Chimney Rock. Another part of the trail began at a bend in the road on Route 77. One short road outside the park boundary reached partway up the slope of Catoctin ridge and circled a point called "Lookout."

RDA development added one new road to the existing roads—Park Central Road. It was partly created out of a well-worn route, the old charcoaling road that lay between the central plateau and the Catoctin ridge. The western section of it, which reached from the agricultural area to the top of the central plateau, may have been a logging road, a charcoaling road, farm-related, or all three. These routes were refined in various ways, such as crowning or smoothing, and connected to create Park Central Road, which was the main park road in the early RDA period, and continues as such today. An alignment change in the 1970s pulled the road farther south of the presidential retreat. The several roads that crossed the former agricultural district remained open during the New Deal years, although some were slated for closure. A large number of wagon roads used in logging or in charcoaling and a smaller number of farm lanes were actively closed ("obliterated") in the RDA development phase. During the RDA development a short spur was built leading to a pumphouse off Manahan Road. Both road and pumphouse were named for Ike Smith (tract 93) whose property this had been.

Besides alignment changes to Park Central Road and MD 77, road construction since the New Deal period (1934-1942) included a short extension of Park Central Road between Manahan and Foxville-Deerfield Roads, constructed circa 1965. There are also a few new maintenance

roads, such as the access road to the maintenance area at Blue Blazes tributary, each no more than a few hundred feet long.

During the New Deal period, a trail system was developed utilizing old woods roads for parts of it. The trails accessed the major sights—the outcrops of the Catoctin ridge, Hog Rock on the central plateau and Cunningham Falls—and extended through the length of the RDA. Additions to hiking trails were made from the 1960s on, some using the traces of old wagon roads. Trails developed in the west section of the park after 1970 incorporate part of an old county road and the old segment of the turnpike that led to Foxville. This section is part of the horse trail and a spur of the Appalachian Trail, called Catoctin Trail. Short interpretive trails were added in the Mission 66 years.

The overall integrity of the historic circulation from the nineteenth century and the RDA period as apparent in current circulation is high. For the most part, roads retain their nineteenth-century locations. The construction of Park Central Road was a significant addition, but it had nineteenth-century precedents. Many sections of trails were created out of existing wagon roads. Some became trails during the RDA period, and thus have existed, though differently used, during two periods of significance. The trail to Chimney and Wolf Rocks that begins near the northeast bend of Park Central Road is largely the same sightseeing trail that was in use by the end of the nineteenth century. The earthen trail system begun during the RDA period was constructed using the materials of the immediate surroundings. This character has been maintained in most areas today.

In addition to the overall pattern of park circulation, there are also circulation patterns within developed areas. The circulation at Round Meadow has been significantly changed since its development in the New Deal. For the most part, the cabin camps retain their original circulation systems, although there has been some change to the road (originally called a trail) that circles through the four units at Greentop, and more parking has been added at both camps.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Circulation at Round Meadow

Feature Identification Number: 105723

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Extension of Park Central Road between Manahan and Deerfield Roads

Feature Identification Number: 105724

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Foxville-Deerfield Road

Feature Identification Number: 105725

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Catoctin Mountain Park Catoctin Mountain Park

Feature: Loop roads at picnic areas

Feature Identification Number: 105726

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Main graveled trail through each cabin camp

Feature Identification Number: 105727

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Manahan Road

Feature Identification Number: 105728

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: MD Route 77

Feature Identification Number: 105729

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Old turnpike section of Catoctin Trail

Feature Identification Number: 105730

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Park Central Road

Feature Identification Number: 105731

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Parking lots at trailheads

Feature Identification Number: 105732

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Path through center of Owens Creek Picnic Area

Feature Identification Number: 105733

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road traces mapped in 1992 survey
Feature Identification Number: 105734

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Section of trail east of Park Central Road

Feature Identification Number: 105735

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Section of trail through Brown Farm
Feature Identification Number: 105736

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sections of Blue Blazes Trail

Feature Identification Number: 105737

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sections of Deerfield Nature Trail

Feature Identification Number: 105738

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sections of horse trail in northwest section of park

Feature Identification Number: 105739

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sections of trail to Hog Rock from parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 105740

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trace of old Route 77 roadway in Visitor Center parking lots

Feature Identification Number: 105741

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail along Hunting Creek east of Camp Peniel

Feature Identification Number: 91846

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail from Brown Farm to Round Meadow

Feature Identification Number: 95668

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail from Wolf Rock to Crows Nest

Feature Identification Number: 95669

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail to Chimney and Wolf Rocks
Feature Identification Number: 95670

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

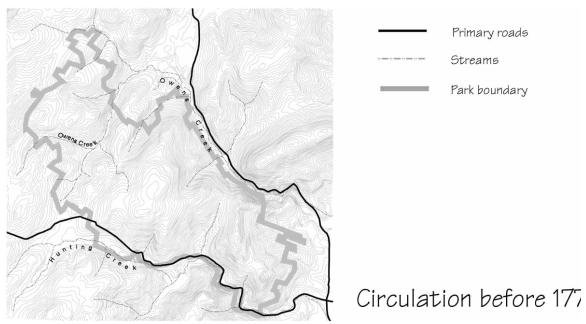


Fig. 38: This map shows two main routes in use by 1770, one following Hunting Creek and the other Owens Creek. Where the lower road diverges to the north of Hunting Creek, it crosses the topographic divide at Round Meadow.

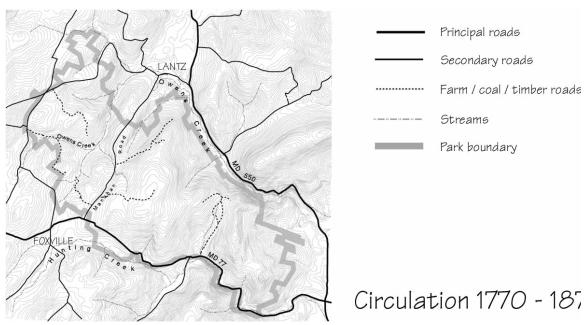


Fig. 39: By 1800, the route later known as Manahan Road was in existance. Within the next 70 years, there was a web of secondary roads. The road on the right of the image above "MD 77" was a main coaling road following Blue Blazes tributary.

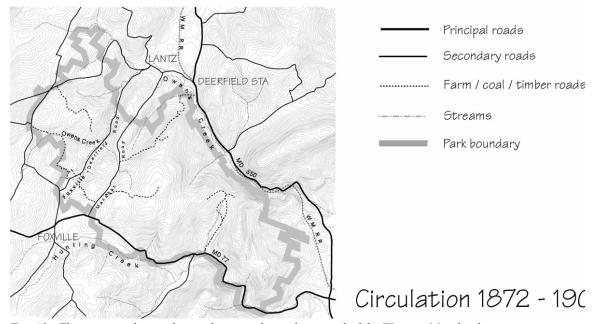


Fig. 40: The primary change during this period was the arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad and the development of a second road between Lantz and Foxville. A farm or logging road crosses the central plateau to reach the depot at Deerfield Station.

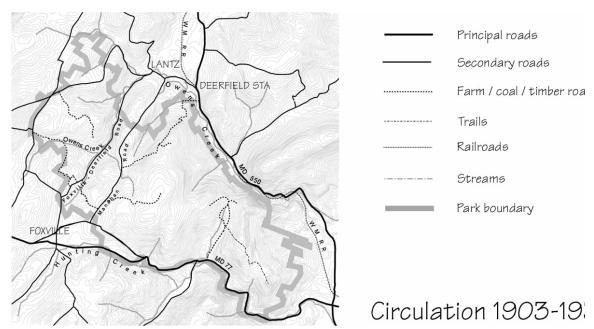


Fig. 41: The beginnings of Park Central Road can be seen in the coaling road and the road onto the central plateau from Manahan Road. Note MD77's new alignment on west side and a sightseeing trail to Chimney and Wolf Rocks from the coaling road.

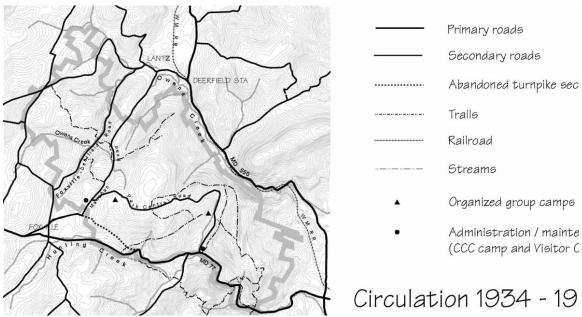


Fig. 42: In this period, Park Central Road was built and a trail system put in place, some of it following old routes. Raven Rock Road in the northwest corner of park was still open, but the original alignment of MD77 to Round Meadow was no longer used.

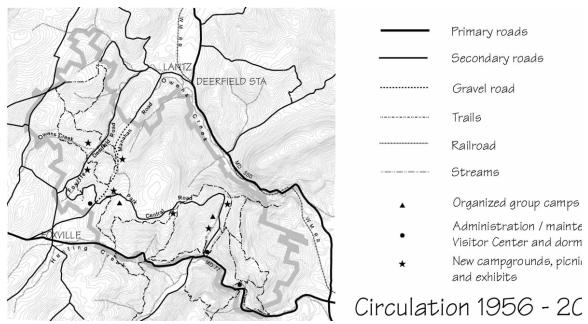


Fig. 43: New alignment of Park Central Road in central section. Part of old county road was incorporated into a horse trail in park's northwest section, and part of old turnpike section near Foxville incorporated into Catoctin Trail.





Fig. 44: Left: This part of horse trail/Catoctin Trail west of sawmill is an old road trace. Right: An old coaling road seen from horse trail with barrier of tree trunks laid across it (1999).



Fig. 45: Narrow and deep-cut road trace near Owens Creek campground filled in with rocks (1999).

Cluster Arrangement

The two primary historical land uses—farming and charcoaling—created certain cluster arrangements within the landscape. The major clustering that occurred with charcoaling was the tendency to locate several hearths within range of one collier so that he could tend to them all. Many appear to have been located near streams. Farm clusters contained as many as ten or fifteen buildings, including the farmhouse, barn, granaries, chicken house, sheds, privy and occasionally a smokehouse or icehouse. These were arranged in a functional relationship, defined by fencing of various sorts and linked by a system of dirt roads and paths. Farmsteads were the primary domestic sites found on the mountain, but there also were households dependant almost entirely on rural industry and those building clusters might have no barn but various sheds and work areas for activities such as shingle-riving or barrel-making.

With the construction of the recreational and maintenance facilities for the RDA, other kinds of cluster arrangement were created. In particular, there were the three cabin camps, which followed NPS design examples regarding the layout and composition of organized camps. Each camp was made up of a central core of buildings that included the dining hall/kitchen, infirmary, staff quarters, "helps" quarters, craft building, a swimming pool and a washhouse. Subunits, each containing campers' cabins, a leader's cabin, a lodge and a latrine, were situated around the central core. All buildings were separated spatially and sited to best advantage. The New Deal maintenance buildings and headquarters exhibited a more rectilinear clustering of buildings.

The farm building clusters were lost when the buildings were removed during the RDA

construction. Some elements of the cluster might be read from the remaining foundations, stone walls, wells and road traces, but many of a farm's outbuildings stood on piers, leaving ephemeral traces. According to a park cultural resource survey, four distinguishable farmsteads and 18 farm building foundations have been located (Colby 1992). The remaining stone walls are fewer than in 1935 because some of them were quarried for their stone during construction of the RDA, but nine miles of them remain. The depressed, disk-like shapes of old charcoal hearths are scattered across the park, primarily on the eastern side, but also on the central plateau and east slope of South Mountain. These maintain a fairly high degree of integrity, as there has not been much activity in the way of earth-moving to disturb them. Some of them have old wagon and sled roads nearby, an added element to any cluster pattern that might be discerned.

The cabin camps Greentop and Misty Mount exhibit high integrity with regard to their cluster arrangement, as most of the WPA-built structures still remain in their original locations. The third cabin camp is the Presidential Retreat and has not been surveyed for this inventory. Whether the spatial arrangement created by two rows of buildings at Round Meadow is a historically significant cluster is a question. Although most of the buildings that form these rows are not the originals, they stand in original locations and shape a space that has persisted since circa 1937. It is not the buildings, but the space between the two rows of buildings that is the historic feature.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Camp Greentop

Feature Identification Number: 95671

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Camp Misty Mount

Feature Identification Number: 95672

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Newer maintenance building cluster at Blue Blazes

Feature Identification Number: 95673

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Round Meadow

Feature Identification Number: 95674

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Fig. 49: A cluster of buildings at Greentop seen through large trees (1999).

Constructed Water Features

Some features within the park that deal with water, such as in-stream structures to create better fishing conditions or protect the stream, or walls that support an adjacent road, such as Route 77, are more properly discussed within the landscape category of "small scale features" or "buildings and structures." Wells and springboxes are also treated as small scale features. Thus the only features that will be discussed within the category of constructed water features are millraces and ponds and the swimming pools at the two cabin camps.

The park may contain remnants of old raceways and millponds connected with the nineteenth and early-twentieth century sawmills. There are three or four known locations of sawmills within the park. The exhibited reproduced sawmill on Owens Creek (circa 1973) has a raceway that is not the original but follows the original alignment. There is also an attached millpond that is one third the size of the original.

The two swimming pools at the cabin camps date from the RDA development period but have had later changes, which render them non-contributing. Various small dams and bank reinforcements for stream habitat were constructed by the CCC along Hunting Creek, but structures there today probably are not that old. The most significant constructed water feature in the vicinity is Hunting Creek Lake in Cunningham Falls State Park, built in the 1970s by damming Hunting Creek just below the falls, but this is not contributing since it is located outside park boundaries.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: In-stream structures for erosion control and fishing enhancement (see stream

wall under Buildings and Structures)

Feature Identification Number: 95675

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Raceways associated with nineteenth-century mills (if any)

Feature Identification Number: 95676

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Swimming pools at cabin camps

Feature Identification Number: 95677

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Cultural Traditions

The landscape of Frederick County, Maryland, including the mountains where the park is located, was influenced by the farming practices and structures of the large population of Germans who settled there, beginning in the mid-eighteenth century. The log construction methods utilized by these settlers are of German origin. The Pennsylvania forebay barn, sometimes called the German bank barn, was built throughout the region during the nineteenth century. Perhaps as many as eight of this type of barn were built on the farms that were later incorporated into park land. German influence is also recognized in the diversified farming that characterized the western Maryland piedmont and the smaller mountain farms as well.

Built features within the landscape, such as houses and barns, were removed when the recreational demonstration area was developed in the 1930s. Remaining elements from the early period include stone walls that once marked fields and boundaries, building foundations, and road traces. Although these utilitarian forms (particularly the stone walls) are expressions of the rocky mountain location, they may also exhibit stylistic traits that are culturally based. The stone walls are also typical of the broader mountain region. The irregular shapes of fields that the stone walls delineated are evidence of the metes and bounds pattern of land division generally practiced throughout the east coast. With the reversion of farm fields to forest, these remaining elements are often observed within it.

The structures built by WPA workers for the Catoctin RDA, although conforming to the requirements of cabin camp layout and building type described in NPS architect Albert Good's portfolios, also borrowed construction methods and styles from local tradition. The workers themselves were from the nearby region and some were familiar with traditional building techniques.

Although there is now little landscape evidence of how cultural traditions shaped the landscape during the first period of significance (1770-1903), it is possible that future archeological investigation of the farmsteads may reveal such information. The WPA-built structures from the 1930s may also be studied for the ways in which they reflect traditional

building methods and styles of the region.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:





Fig. 35: Building techniques of the region (culturally influenced) may be the reason for the similarities of these two buildings.. On left is photo of a front-drive crib barn removed from tract 94; cabin at Misty Mount on right (c. 1937 and 1999).

Land Use

Human use of the land in Catoctin dates to more than 9,000 years ago when Native Americans came there to quarry rhyolite, most extensively between 200 and 700 AD when rhyolite was traded. People of European descent began to settle the area in the mid-eighteenth century, and the patterns of land use that were established by the beginning of the nineteenth century, based on timber utilization and farming, remained in place until the creation of the RDA. Land use in the Catoctins during the nineteenth century was like a map of the resources. Only certain areas, even on the west side, had farmable soils; the rest was forest. Farmers in the agricultural area generally owned more wooded than cleared land and may have had only an acre or two of orchard.

Forested land, which accounted for the majority of what became park land, was used for charcoaling, logging, and the collection of bark for tanning. It provided wood for making shingles and barrel staves. Woodlots were tapped for fenceposts, fuel and other uses. It is likely that the appearance of the forest changed frequently during the years between the advent of the furnace and the beginning of the RDA, as one section of it was cut and trees grew up on

another. A rotational period of 20 to 30 years between cuttings kept the forest young. The land owned by Catoctin Furnace did not remain a single entity, but shifted as land for the furnace was bought and sold. The number of colliers burning charcoal swelled and diminished periodically, in tandem with the economic health of the furnace, and this was reflected in the quantity of cut-over land at any particular time. Between 1860 and 1880, the furnace output was about ten times that of the earliest furnace years, putting huge demands on the forest. The addition of a coal burning furnace in 1873 must have reduced the need for charcoal, and sometime during the 1890s, with the furnace rarely fired, charcoaling came to an end. Local sawmills were in operation throughout the nineteenth century, but a great deal of logging occurred in the early twentieth century at the same time that a blight was killing the chestnut trees.

Tourism in the mountains developed by 1900, and sightseers hiked to the outcrops of Wolf and Chimney Rocks along the east side. On the back of the central plateau, overlooking the agricultural landscape of Harbaugh Valley, a large vacation home was converted in 1917 to a summer guest house.

With the establishment of the RDA in 1935, the landscape began to be transformed for recreation and conservation. Camping and picnicking facilities and hiking trails were developed. Farm buildings were removed and fields allowed to reforest, eventually reducing the quantity of open land from about 800 to a few hundred acres. The rest of the area, a mosaic of different age but mostly young woodland, was allowed to mature. In 1942, with the advent of World War II, one of the cabin camps at Catoctin was selected as a retreat for President Roosevelt. Recreational use was halted during the war when the park was used for military training, but resumed afterward although the presidential retreat remained. Since the 1960s, various programs related to job training, conservation, environmental education and mountain life during the nineteenth century were introduced at the park. Some are still active programs.

Creation of the RDA represented a clear break from nineteenth century patterns of land use. Although there was little continuity of earlier uses, several prime locations that were used in one way in the nineteenth century were readapted for use by the RDA, resulting in a recycling of the site of earlier activity for a new kind of use. For instance, the Lewis farm at Round Meadow, very near rhyolite quarries and part of the earliest surveyed land in the mountains, was the first site developed by the WPA. Another example is the Visitor Center, which is sited near where one of the early mountain sawmills was located. One other example is Park Central Road, which follows the old charcoaling road for part of its length.

Land use at Catoctin Mountain Park today is a continuation of the recreational and conservation uses established during the period of RDA development. New recreational activities were added over the years. In the 1970s, trails and roads were opened for winter sports. Snowmobiling was allowed on certain trails for a number of years and then discontinued. In the winter, Park Central Road, which is closed to cars for those months, and certain other trails are open to cross country skiing. There are also trails designated for horseback riding. Conservation, the other mandate of the park, is a much broader science today than it was in 1935, and this is reflected in the many natural resource projects carried out by the park.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

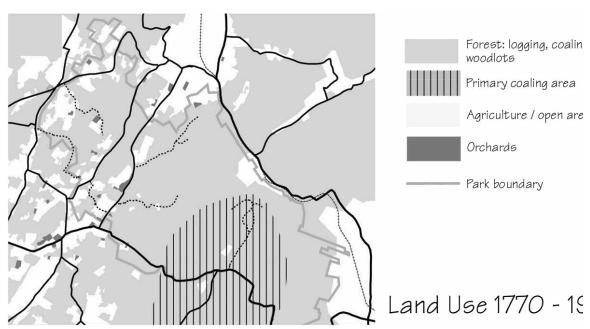


Fig. 31: Land in the mountains was mostly forested. White pattern is open land devoted to agriculture. Charcoaling (coaling) also occurred outside the striped area, although that was its primary location and the site of "Mountain Tract."

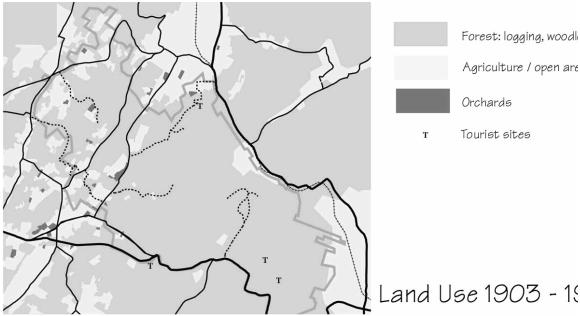


Fig. 32: Charcoaling ended probably by 1890. Logging had been an activity before then, but now became more prevalent. Tourism had begun.

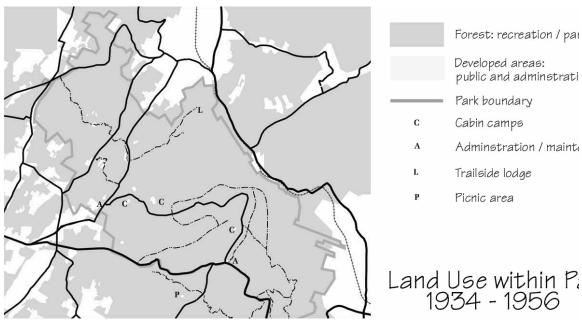


Fig. 33: Recreation and conservation became the primary land use. Agricultural openings within park land began to close, except in areas of park development.

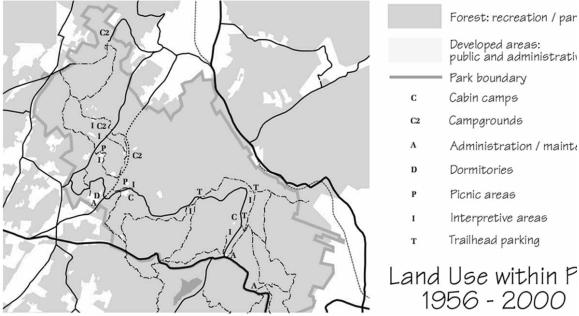


Fig. 34: The pattern set during the first years of park development continued, and a half dozen new developed zones were added.

Natural Systems And Features

Catoctin Mountain Park is comprised of a system of eroded peaks drained by three mountain streams. The primary streams, Owens Creek and Hunting Creek, drain east into the Monocacy

River, and a very small area of park land drains west into Antietam Creek in Hagerstown Valley. The two mountain ranges, the Catoctins and South Mountain, which are separated by Middletown Valley to the south, join together into a higher, more flat-topped area in the vicinity of the park. On the east side, the Catoctin ridge has several picturesque outcrops. In the central area there is a rounded plateau of about two square miles. The west side of the park is made up of a mountain valley (the Foxville area and Owens Creek headwaters) and part of the eastern ridge of South Mountain. The upper reaches of Owens Creek run north through the mountain valley. At a lower elevation, Owens Creek curves to the east, draining the back slopes of the park, and forming a natural edge that the park's northeast boundary follows. Much of the park's southern boundary follows the deep v-cut and winding course of Hunting Creek, a high gradient stream. The divide that separates the Owens Creek and Hunting Creek drainages runs generally east/west across the middle of the park; the divide crosses near Round Meadow and continues across the central plateau and the Catoctin ridge. Park land draining to the north and east is part of the Owens Creek watershed, and land draining to the south, part of Hunting Creek's watershed.

All the natural systems and features of Catoctin Mountain Park are expressions of its mountainous topography, its underlying geology and its temperate climate. The underlying geologic structure is the most defining factor of the landscape (Geology map, Figure 3). Rock type and structure determine soil type, topography and elevation, and influence human activity. The Catoctin ridge is formed of the highly resistant Weverton quartzite which is responsible for the narrow ridge, steep slopes and dry, acidic soils. Wolf Rock and Chimney Rock are outcrops of this stone. The central and west sections of the park are underlain primarily by two older volcanic rocks. Metabasalt (metamorphosed basalt), the oldest, is interspersed with bands of metarhyolite (metamorphosed rhyolite). Hog Rock in the park's central area is an exposure of metabasalt, which is also called greenstone. This volcanic base of metamorphosed basalt and rhyolite forms steep slopes, but also broad, flatter uplands with deeper soil accumulation and better water retention. Along the creeks, floodplains are geologically recent alluvial deposits (Means 1995: 69).

Cultural use of the resources of this landscape began in prehistoric times when Native Americans used the Catoctin Mountains as a short-term encampment for rhyolite quarrying, hunting, and processing activities. The current east/west road crossing the mountain (Route 77) is thought to derive from an Indian trail. The road accessed the bands of rhyolite on the park's west side. The quarried stone formed the basis of a regional trade network.

Mid-eighteenth century settlement by Europeans in the mountains took place primarily on the west side along the north/south running valley drained by Owens Creek. This was the same location where Native Americans quarried rhyolite. The underlying basalt and rhyolite formed soils that could be used for agriculture, where slope permitted. The two stone types were gathered as fieldstone and used to build fences along property boundaries and fields, to construct the foundations of houses and bank barns, were built as chimneys or stacked to form the pier foundations of other farm buildings. Small sawmills and possibly a gristmill were located on the mountain streams at least by the nineteenth century and probably before. Roads followed the terrain and were located along ridges, along the passageways created by streams,

and on shoulders of broader uplands.

Park development, beginning with the recreational demonstration area (RDA) during the 1930s, made use of many of the same locations as the farmers and others because they were the most adaptable. The flatter landscape near the Native American rhyolite quarries and the later agricultural fields became the site of the RDA headquarters and maintenance area. The broad and somewhat drier central plateau, never a farming area, had a few openings where two of the cabin camps were located. The contact station at Blue Blazes (today's Visitor Center) was sited where a sawmill had existed early in the nineteenth century. This was also where the east/west road (Route 77) intersected with the major coaling road, adapted as a section of the main park road (Park Central Road).

The selection of the Catoctins as the site for a recreational demonstration area was partly as a result of its natural features. The description of the land used at that time was "abused" or "submarginal" land. But among important criteria for selection of a potential RDA site, was the availability of building materials and the presence of natural water resources for recreation. Park facilities were built using the dying chestnut and local stone. The CCC built structures in the streams to enhance conditions for trout fishing, and fish were stocked (a practice the state had begun earlier). By the 1980s, in order to encourage growth in the population of native brook trout, Catoctin streams began to be stocked on a more limited basis.

The natural features of the landscape, its outcrops and streams were a recreation attraction since before the establishment of the RDA. Since the late nineteenth century, trails led to the east side outcrops and to the falls, and by the early twentieth century, the mountain trout streams drew people for sport.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

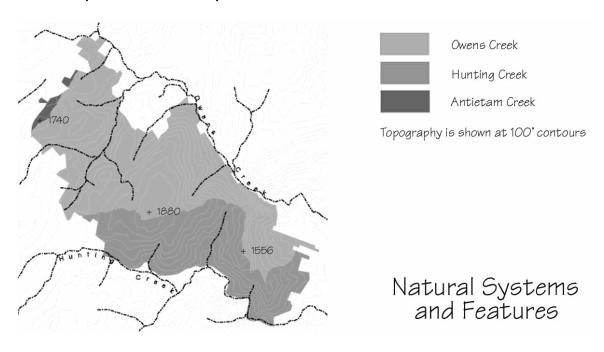


Fig. 30: Mild mountainous topography and streams are the primary natural features of the park. The relative amounts of land draining to the different streams is indicated in this map.

Small Scale Features

The most important small scale features that remain are the stone walls that marked fields and boundaries of farmsteads in the agricultural area of the future park and the charcoal hearths, found mostly on the central plateau and Catoctin ridge, but also in the west side of the park. The hearths—disk-like depressions in the ground—were used repeatedly when charcoaling was active. The remains of colliers huts—small mounds of stones where a chimney was located—are found near hearths and are much fewer than hearths. A few culverts probably date to the early period. One very early feature is the stone survey marker that was near Camp Peniel. The number "77" carved into this stone, and its location, indicate that it marked a corner of the 77th line of the original furnace land, Mountain Tract. (Reference to the 77th line of Mountain Tract is found in the deed records of tracts 118, 147 and 237.) A stone mileage marker on Manahan Road, with the carved words "10 Mi to Ammitstown" (Emmitsburg), also derives from the early historic period.

There is also an assortment of small scale features related to the second period, or New Deal period of significance (1934-1942). The curved stone wall on the west side of Park Central Road across from the Visitor Center that flanked the original gate to the park was built by the CCC. A small section of it remains on the east side of the road, abutting the Visitor Center. Another section of the wall that was on the east side of the old contact station no longer exists. Similar stone work by the CCC is found nearby in the headwalls of a bridge that crosses the Blue Blazes tributary, discussed under "Buildings and Structures." Other features from this period include a stone and pipe culvert alongside the entry road to Misty Mount: the remains of a freestanding stone wall near the resources office at Round Meadow (this is a farm wall that was substantially reconstructed by CCC workers); and an unmortared flagstone path outside of the same building. Also significant are the CCC- or WPA-built campfire circles at Misty Mount and Greentop, the stone bases of the original drinking fountains at both cabin camps, and the flagpole at Misty Mount. The character of trails on the east side of the park, with stones removed from the trail bed and placed irregularly along the trail's edge, is an old feature, largely pragmatic, that dates to this period or even to the first period of significance, when sightseers, possibly in carriages or wagons, sought out the vista points.

The most visible small scale features today are such items as park signs, waysides, and picnic tables, none of which date to the period of significance. The original Catoctin RDA sign near the project headquarters at Foxville (Figure 17) was hung from posts, 10 or 12 inches in diameter. There was also a sign at the Blue Blazes entrance that gave the distance to the three group camps and project headquarters. New signs were necessitated when the area was renamed Catoctin Mountain Park in 1954. During the mid- and late-1960s, the Job Corps constructed a number of park signs. The present entrance sign is more recent. None of the signage is contributing.

The park lost some of the small scale features from the New Deal years when it turned over part of the RDA to the state of Maryland in 1954. Both picnic grounds were located there, one built by the WPA and the other by the CCC. Each had stone fireplaces and a picnic pavilion. The West Picnic Area now lies beneath Hunting Creek Lake. The Manor House Wayside was

not visited for this research and the integrity of its features is unknown. The park lost other small scale features in changes since then. Among these were the stone drinking fountains at the cabin camps and perhaps in other locations, the log guardrails at various parking lots, and the earlier gates at both ends of Park Central Road, and other gates at the cabin camps and on the road to the West Picnic Area.

A number of small scale features remain that date to both periods of significance. Those that date to the first period (1770-1903), are among the only features from that period that remain. They add greatly to a sense of the historic use of the land and give this period of significance moderate integrity for small scale features. There has also been a loss in the total number of small scale features from the second period (1934-1942), which results in moderate integrity for this period as well.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: All signs

Feature Identification Number: 95678

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Any remaining circa 1937 stone boundary markers

Feature Identification Number: 95679

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Charcoal hearths from 19th century (141 identified, 1992 Colby cultural

resources survey)

Feature Identification Number: 95680

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Charcoaling exhibit

Feature Identification Number: 95681

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Chestnut rail fencing related to farms (2 sections identified, 1992 Colby

survey)

Feature Identification Number: 95682

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Curved stone wall across Park Central Road from Visitor Center and section

of free-standing wall adjacent to building

Feature Identification Number: 95683

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Farm-area stone walls (47,000 linear feet identified, 1992 Colby survey)

Feature Identification Number: 95684

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Mileage marker stone for Emmitsburg

Feature Identification Number: 95685

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Old campfire circles at cabin camps

Feature Identification Number: 95686

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Remains of CCC-reconstructed stone wall outside park resources office at

Round Meadow

Feature Identification Number: 95687

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Spring boxes

Feature Identification Number: 95688

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone and galvanized metal culvert at Misty Mount

Feature Identification Number: 95689

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone bases of removed drinking fountains at cabin camps

Feature Identification Number: 95690

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone edges of some trail sections

Feature Identification Number: 95691

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone steps at head of Chimney Rock trail at Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 95692

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Catoctin Mountain Park Catoctin Mountain Park

Feature: Stone steps at Owens Creek campground comfort station

Feature Identification Number: 95693

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Survey stone marked "77" (not found in 1999)

Feature Identification Number: 95694

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail culverts of galvanized metal from New Deal period (3 identified, 1992

Colby survey)

Feature Identification Number: 95695

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Unmortared flagstone walk outside resources office at Round Meadow

Feature Identification Number: 95696

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Waysides

Feature Identification Number: 95697

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Whiskey still exhibit

Feature Identification Number: 95698

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:





Fig. 51: Old stone walls west of Manahan Road in vicinity of park tract 94. These walls appear to be of rhyolite. There are approximately five miles of stone walls within the park. (1999)



Fig. 52: General character of Hog Rock Trail. Stones are moved to the side of the trail and form a naturalistic, irregular edging. Water bars were probably added in the 1970s. (1999)



Fig. 53: Sign by Visitor Center on Park Central Road gives distances to locations along road. Stone wall behind sign is a section of the original park gate, possibly altered (2000).

Spatial Organization

The current landscape of Catoctin Mountain Park is arranged within a distribution of roads and land formations, and occupies sites that were areas of use before land began to be acquired for the RDA. The Catoctin ridge on the east side of the mountain, which was the most active charcoaling area, was generally inhospitable to settlement. It was only on the west side that agriculture could be practiced, and the land pattern that evolved there was one of irregularly-shaped fields interspersed with woodland.

As they did historically, roads follow the gaps cut by streams and adapt in various ways to the mountain's geological formations. Route 77, the historic east/west road, follows the winding cut of Hunting Creek along the park's southern boundary. Route 550 lies along the park's northeast boundary, where Owens Creek cuts through the resistant quartzite of Catoctin ridge, the same route followed by the Western Maryland Railroad. The primary landform between these routes is the broad central plateau, which is crossed along the divide by Park Central Road, the main park-developed road. On the west side, following the north/south direction of the upper Owens Creek drainage, are two local roads that were the public routes through the former agricultural area. The only road truly internal to the park is the one it built, Park Central Road. A park trail system, partly derived from earlier mountain farm and logging roads and a scenic trail, connects most of the developed areas of the park.

Spatial organization of a landscape can also be described as the degree of openness or enclosure of the land. In the nineteenth century, the land that became Catoctin Mountain Park was more open for two reasons: about 800 acres were cleared for agricultural and domestic

use, and sections of the forest were periodically cut for charcoal production and other uses of wood, resulting in an open and young forest.

Because the spatial organization of Catoctin Mountain Park is so firmly integrated with the routes of circulation, the continuity of roads in their original locations assures a fair degree of spatial integrity. In addition, because park facilities succeeded earlier uses in a number of locations, there is further continuity. However, if spatial organization is looked at as a degree of enclosure or openness, the character of the landscape today is different than existed in 1935, as was intended. With 60 years of growth, the present forest is taller and more enclosing in most areas of the park. Except where the park's developed zones correspond with old fields, the former agricultural areas have closed up with successionary vegetation. This affects views from the road on the park's west side, where farm fields in 1935 permitted wider visibility.

Topography

The park divides into three areas of high ground. On the east side, the Catoctin ridge outcrops in several places with Wolf Rock the highest point at 1,568 feet. In the center is a rounded plateau of about two square miles which reaches an elevation of 1,880 feet, the highest point in the park. Along the western boundary, South Mountain's high point within the park is at about 1,700 feet. The division between the Catoctin and South Mountain ranges that creates Middletown Valley to the south continues across the mountains as a series of small northeast/southwest trending mountain valleys which reach a topographic divide in the vicinity of Round Meadow. This east/west divide continues across the central plateau and is generally followed by Park Central Road. Owens Creek originates north of the divide at Round Meadow, draining the west, north and east sides of the park. Hunting Creek, to the south of the divide, drains the park's southern section. It is a high gradient stream and cuts a deep v-shaped valley, which Route 77 follows for much of its passage over the mountains. (See Figure 2 for regional context and Figure 4 for names of roads and locations described.)

Human use of the land at Catoctin adapted to topography in a number of ways. The charcoaling system was sited to funnel cut wood to charcoal hearths in a downhill direction, and then to transport the processed charcoal to the furnace, again traveling downhill (Frye & Frye 1989: 46). The water of the upper Owens Creek could only power the sawmills of the agricultural area (which probably only served the local population) during the spring and fall when water flow was highest. In the agricultural area of the west side steep slopes were avoided as much as possible and where there were larger, level areas there were also larger fields. When the RDA was developed, many previously used sites became the sites of new activities; the earlier sites had been developed largely in response to topography, and the areas developed for the RDA were also chosen in response to topography. The scenic outlooks of Wolf and Chimney Rocks are both natural and cultural resources.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: All streams

Feature Identification Number: 95699

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Chimney Rock

Feature Identification Number: 95700

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Drainage divide near Round Meadow (location of repeated land use related to

topography)

Feature Identification Number: 95701

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Hog Rock

Feature Identification Number: 95702

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wolf Rock

Feature Identification Number: 95703

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

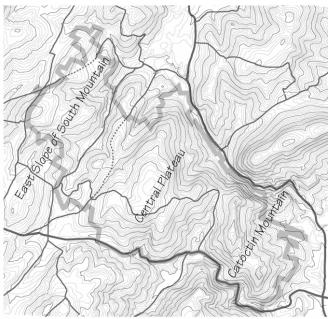


Fig. 36: Map shows landforms of park. On the east is the Catoctin ridge; on the west is the east slope of the east ridge of South Mountain; in the middle is a plateau of about two square miles.

Vegetation

Most of Catoctin Mountain Park is deciduous forest. Geology divides the park vegetation into

distinct east and west sides that are further differentiated by topography (Geology map, Figure 3). The division between east and west areas falls along Park Central Road in a line that extends from the Visitor Center to the charcoal exhibit (Hickey 1975: 16). Abundant chestnut oak (Quercus prinus) and an ericaceous shrub layer made up of a number of blueberry species (Vaccinium spp.) and mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia) grow on the east side with its sedimentary rock base. In the west area, which is considerably larger than the east, the volcanic rock (basalt and rhyolite) produces a greater variety of canopy trees and a shrub layer in moist areas that consists primarily of spicebush (Lindera benzoin) (Hickey 1975: 45).

East and west area vegetation exhibit further differences by topographic zone (cove, slope and ridge). East area cove vegetation is defined by distinct bands of canopy trees with eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) along the streambanks, and sycamores (Platanus occidentalis) and tulip poplars (Liriodendron tulipifera) in succeeding bands. Beech (Fagus grandiflora) and white oak (Quercus alba) are also present in certain parts of east side coves. On the west side, the cove flora shows gentler gradations, not forming the distinct bands found on the east side, and the herbaceous layer is the most luxuriant of the park. Sugar maple (Acer saccharum) is found in west side coves. Slopes on the east side are dominated by large chestnut oaks with sassafras (Sassafras albidum) in the subcanopy. These slopes are essentially the only areas in the park where pines (Pinus rigida, pungens and strobus) grow naturally. The latter two species in particular are not numerous. Woodland herbs are essentially absent on the east side slopes, and not profuse anywhere on the east side. West side slopes are a mixed hardwood forest with many more species of trees. Spicebush is common in the shrub layer. Also present are dogwoods (Cornus florida), maple leaf viburnum (V. acerifolium), grape vine (Vitis spp.) and Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus quinquifolia). On the ridges of the east side, chestnut oaks share dominance with pitch pines (Pinus rigidus), and because of the perched water table of the east area's quartzite, there are also pockets of witch hazel (Hamamelis virginiana). Ridge flora of the west side superficially resembles that of the east side slopes with a large number of chestnut oaks. The herbaceous layer of west side ridges, though thinner than on its slopes, is richer than the herbaceous layer in any location on the east side (Hickey 1975: 42-48).

The woods at Catoctin are less than a century old, reflecting their earlier use for timber extraction, charcoaling and farming. Currently, openings in the canopy account for a small percentage of the total land area, reduced in extent as agricultural fields have closed up and logging sites have grown fuller over the past 60 years. Such areas can still be distinguished by species that are early in the successionary process. Black gum (Nyssa sylvatica) is one indicator. It is found on the east side in an area that had been clear-cut and later burned. It is also present, along with tulip poplar, white ash (Fraxinus americana) and younger oaks and hickories, on some former agricultural clearings on the west side (Hickey 1975: 1, 46). Areas that were clear-cut or burned are not as extensive in the west area as in the east area and, where present, have grown up with tulip poplars, white ash, followed by oaks and hickories (Hickey 1975: 48). The small number of acres that were planted in orchard have dwindled and there are only remnant individual fruit trees today.

In the nineteenth century, resource use was based on the different vegetative communities of

the forest. The slope hardwoods, such as hickory and oak, were the best for charcoal-making. Tanners used the bark of chestnut, chestnut oak and hemlock trees. Logging was probably not keyed to any one area, but certain kinds of timber were a specialty for some sawmill operators. The tulip poplar of cove locations, with its straight bole, made fine telegraph and telephone poles and was a generally desirable wood for building. The forests were also used agriculturally. Livestock roamed the woodlands, and pigs, in particular, could get their sole diet from the abundant mast (nut drop) of oak, chestnut, walnut and hickory trees. Occasional fires, whether natural or purposely set, would produce a thick growth of blueberries, particularly on the east side.

Crops and grain were another part of the vegetation history at Catoctin, although less than 15 percent of the area of the present park was ever cleared for agriculture. During settlement and development of the mountain community, farms produced a variety of grains, particularly wheat and corn, but also rye and oats. Vegetable gardens for home use were a necessity. By the mid-nineteenth century at least, fruit trees, particularly apples but also peaches, were grown in small orchards. By the turn of the twentieth century, pear trees were added as were soft fruit such as raspberries and strawberries. There were also fields planted in hay and pastures for grazing animals. Ornamental plantings of daffodils and periwinkle mark some old farmsteads. One property had wisteria and several Norway spruce can still be found at the ruins of the Mt. Lent house.

When land for the RDA was purchased in the 1930s, much of the forest was young. Perhaps 80 percent of the trees had diameters of less than a foot and, and of those, another half had diameters of six inches or less. There were areas, perhaps ten percent of the park, with trees of "merchantable" size. The hemlocks along Hunting Creek were of a size that was considered "merchantable" at the time of land purchase. The ridgetops and slopes, particularly on the east side of the mountain, which are today dominated by chestnut oak, were also populated by American chestnut (Castenea dentata) until it was devastated early in this century by a blight. This dead standing or fallen timber was harvested during the first RDA years for construction of the park maintenance buildings and the cabin camps.

During the first period of park development, a few plantations—perhaps 30 acres in all—of pine and maple seedlings were set out on agricultural land on the west side of the park. Plantings to screen views or prevent access to the multitude of logging roads and the fewer farm lanes were also carried out during the first years of RDA development. There were also ornamental tree plantings, such as of the elms at Round Meadow. Opening the space around cabins at Greentop so that none were in shade all day long was requested and presumably carried out. There is a reference that each summer gardens were planted around the cabins, especially in the girls' and small boys sections (The Child, vol. 5, no. 12, p 314).

Since the New Deal years there have been other ornamental plantings—to heal the marks of road alignment changes, in conjunction with redevelopment of Round Meadow in the 1980s, as part of the redesign of the Visitor Center, and in other situations. Grass has been planted in some areas, such as at Round Meadow, the playing field at Greentop, the edges of sections of Park Central Road, Camp Peniel and the Visitor Center. In the 1950s, school children planted

another plantation of pines on a field of the former Victor Brown farm, near Round Meadow. A small pine plantation along the horse trail seems to date from the same time. In the 1980s, white pines were planted at Greentop between the dining hall and playing field, and more recently, they were planted as a screen at Round Meadow.

During the last twenty years there have also been numerous plantings that are aimed more at restoration than ornament. These include a number of experimental plantings of canopy and subcanopy trees and shrubs to increase the rate of regeneration because of deer predation. During the last twenty years, a tree and shrub nursery was begun at Round Meadow and an American chestnut experimental area was also initiated. In 1993, trees were planted in areas damaged in an ice storm.

One of the greatest impacts on park vegetation today results from an explosive growth in the deer population that has occurred over the last 50 years. Park personnel first became aware of the deer's increased numbers in the 1960s, and by the 1980s it was an acknowledged problem. Deer browse has caused a severe depletion in the forest's herbaceous and shrub flora, and it is now recognized that the forest is not regenerating because saplings are consumed by the deer. Dogwood anthracnose is the other most serious vegetation problem. By the mid 1980s, 80 percent of the dogwoods were gone and most of the rest were diseased. The gypsy moth, which causes large-scale tree defoliation and mortality, is a serious concern throughout northern Maryland, and has been monitored and treated within the park. (CMP Resources Management Plan 1994) More recently, the hemlocks have been attacked by an insect called the wooly adelgid, causing a significant number of them to die.

A 1992 search of the park identified 58 plant species that are considered "plants of special concern to the park." Twelve of the species listed are considered "rare, threatened or endangered" in Maryland. The problems posed by invasive plant species have become more apparent in recent years. Of the 700 species of plants within the park, about 100 are exotic. Most are innocuous but 17 have been determined to be invasive. The NPS regional office has recently joined forces with the park to address this problem. On the more positive side, in 1983 the Nature Conservancy designated an area along the upper Owens Creek drainage as an outstanding natural area of the state (CMP Resources Management Plan 1994).

Today, the forest has closed over nearly all of the farm fields, but a few remain, put to other uses, such as the playing field at Greentop and open areas at Round Meadow. Remnants of vegetation from the agricultural landscape are the few fruit trees and ornamental plantings such as daffodils and periwinkle, some Norway spruce and wisteria (a mild invasive in one park area). Along the horse trail in the northwest section, one of the more remote areas of the park, traces of farm fields can still be seen. Plantings from the early RDA period are little in evidence today, especially the few pine and maple plantations established near Owens Creek and on the slope to the west of it. Elms that CCC crews planted in the grassed area between the two rows of buildings at Round Meadow have died of Dutch Elm disease, the last as recently as ten years ago. The forest itself is the greatest carrier of vegetative integrity, and like all biotic resources, it is continually in the process of change. One change today is that fire dependent species, such as vaccinium, are in fewer number.

Character-defining Features:

Catoctin Mountain Park Catoctin Mountain Park

Feature: Degree of openness of forest at cabin camps (to be addressed in a CLR)

Feature Identification Number: 95704

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Grass playing field and horse pasture at Greentop

Feature Identification Number: 95705

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Native plant communities of forest

Feature Identification Number: 97223

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ornamental plants at farm sites

Feature Identification Number: 101436

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pine plantation at Brown Farm

Feature Identification Number: 101437

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Pine planting at Greentop field

Feature Identification Number: 101438

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Pine planting at Round Meadow

Feature Identification Number: 101439

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Remaining orchard trees

Feature Identification Number: 101440

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Deer browse line is seen in cropped vegetation up to an approximate four or five foot height. This is at Chestnut Picnic Area (1999).

Views And Vistas

A trip across the Catoctin Mountains afforded travelers of any time period with opportunities to look widely over the surrounding country. Vista points that were probably accessed specifically for this purpose since at least the nineteenth century are the outcrops along the Catoctin ridge. In Catoctin Mountain Park these are Wolf and Chimney Rocks. Less rugged vista points are Thurmont Vista, Blue Ridge Summit and Hog Rock. Except for Hog Rock that looks primarily south, the other points look east, northeast and south. From Chimney Rock, one can see the Monocacy River, Rocky Ridge east of the river, and Sugar Loaf Mountain to the south. Wolf Rock has a wider panorama, but its view to the south is not as good as Chimney Rock's. Thurmont Vista is a cleared area from which one can see out over Frederick Valley and the town of Thurmont. Blue Ridge Summit provides views north to the nearby Piney Mountain and to the agricultural landscape of Harbaugh Valley. From the park's northwest edge on Manahan Road, there are views into Harbaugh Valley nestled between two mountains. The view of the mountains extends into Pennsylvania, west of Gettysburg. Outward views are not readily apparent along most trails or at the cabin camps or other recreation areas except in winter, when one can see through the trees to the outline of an adjacent ridge. Views of the creeks, particularly the more dramatic Hunting Creek, can be seen from some trails and the main road.

Historically there were other kinds of views, particularly in the agricultural area. Distant farmhouses could be seen across sloping fields, especially from the higher ground of such locations as Round Meadow. When the tree cover was thinner as a result of charcoaling and logging, there may have been other views as well.

The park's vista points are unchanged, and the views out, though changing especially with suburbanization near Thurmont, still take in farmland and multiple ridges (the Blue Ridge) in several directions. Declining air quality has affected views, and it may worsen as development continues in the surrounding areas. Harbaugh Valley, now still agricultural, is an endangered farmland without protection. Today the views from Catoctin Mountain Park have a fairly high degree of integrity, but this integrity is exceedingly fragile.

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Character-defining Features:

Feature: Views from Blue Ridge Summit

Feature Identification Number: 101441

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views from Chimney Rock

Feature Identification Number: 101442

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views from Hog Rock

Feature Identification Number: 101443

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views from Thurmont Vista

Feature Identification Number: 101444

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views from Wolf Rock

Feature Identification Number: 101445

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views of Harbaugh Valley and Foxville from edges of park

Feature Identification Number: 101446

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

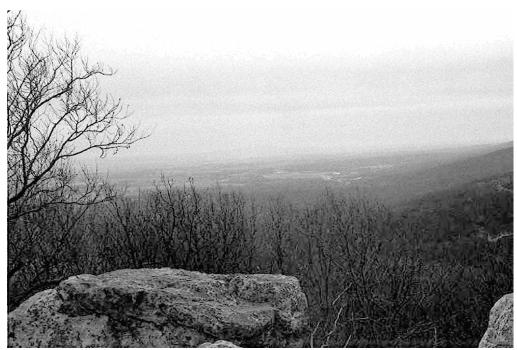


Fig. 50: View from Chimney Rock into the piedmont to the east (1999).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 02/11/2002

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Assessment Date refers to the date that the park superintendent concurred with the Condition Assessment. The Date Recorded information refers to the date when condition was first assessed by the author of the report.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/10/2008

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition has not changed since the 2002 assessment. All impacts remain largely the same.

In order to improve the condition the following actions should be undertaken:

- 1. The structural integrity of the nineteenth-century foundations and stone walls is being compromised by vegetation and tree growth. Documentation and selective removal of woody vegetation should be undertaken.
- 2. Where possible, the original path system should be preserved and repaired with similar materials. Where changes must be made, all details should reflect the historic character of the features.
- 3. The effects of deer browse, and pest infestation should be closely monitored.

The Condition Assessment Date refers to the date the park superintendent concurred with the 2008 condition assessment.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Insufficient Documentation

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Some of the trails that are in active use are historic, either

adapted from older roads or trails (county, farm, coaling, logging and sightseeing) in use since before the RDA, or built by the WPA and CCC. These trails need to be documented to the extent possible for their historic features and managed as such. Proposed historic sections are listed in this report, but a more

detailed survey of each trail to define more clearly the historic sections and their original use needs to be done. Similarly, all traces of farm or other kinds of roads not in use should also be documented.

This documentation is ongoing as part of an ongoing archaeological resource survey in the park.

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Deer browse has affected vegetation through loss of species and

reduction in populations of plants that existed historically.

The fungal disease anthracnose has devastated the native dogwoods, a species that contributed to the character of the forest during periods of historic significance, and now the wooly adelgid is thinning the number of hemlocks. All diseases affecting the native woodlands also affect the overall historic character of the site, however there is little the park can do to mitigate the effects of these diseases.

intigate the effects of these disease

Type of Impact: Planting Practices

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description:

White pines planted near the Greentop playing field detract from

the historic character of the site.

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The structural integrity of the nineteenth-century building

foundations and stone walls is compromised by the growth of trees in them. There is no prescribed treatment in this situation. An approach to this problem should begin with prioritizing needs and developing a range of actions that include photographic and other documentation and some selective

removal of woody vegetation.

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Portions of the road/trail that circles through Camp Greentop

have been paved with asphalt for greater wheelchair access.

Historically the road was only lightly graveled. Although these changes are necessary to serve a user group -- children with diabilities, attendant changes such as drainage ditches on the sides of the asphalt sections have not been sympathetically constructed. Where possible, the original path system should be preserved and repaired with similar materials. Where changes must be made, all details should respect the historic character of the features. Further study of the cabin camps is planned and will offer greater guidance on preserving their path networks.

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Cell tower construction

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Four cell towers have been constructed within the park.

Installation has followed Section 106 guidelines for cultural resources and been approved. Although efforts have been made to minimize the visual impact of the towers on the landscape,

they are still generally visible.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 77,500.00

Cost Date: 09/29/2000

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Preserve 5 miles of historic charcoaling/logging and farm roads @ \$6,500 per mile totaling \$32,500.

Stabilize 9 miles of stone walls and remnant building foundations @ \$5,000 per mile totaling \$45,000.

Treatment

Approved Treatment Costs

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

There is no approved treatment document for the cultural landscape of Catoctin Mountain Park.

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Citation Author: Sacchi, Richard

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Maryland

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Citation Title: Catoctin Mountain Park, Cultural Resource Survey, June

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Citation Author: Staff

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(Greentop) 7-12-28, rec'd 7/1/40

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Mountain Park, 10-19-64

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Source Name: DSC/TIC

Citation Number: 841/80278

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Citation Location: NPS/NCR Cartography Room

Citation Author: NPS Planning Division, National Capital Parks

Citation Title: [Drawing] Road System Plan (part of the Master Plan) Catoctin

RDA

Year of Publication: 1953

Source Name: DSC/TIC

Citation Number: 841/20012
Citation Type: Graphic

Citation Location: NPS/NCR Cartography Room

Citation Author: NPS

Citation Title: [Drawing] Trail Surfacing, Camp Greentop, Sheet 1 of 1, August

1976

Year of Publication: 1976

Source Name: DSC/TIC

Citation Number: 841/80408
Citation Type: Graphic

Citation Location: NPS/NCR Cartography Room

Citation Author: NPS Design and Construction, National Capital Office

Citation Title: [Drawing] Utilities Camp #1 (Misty Mount) April 1964

Year of Publication: 1964

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Year of Publication: 1964

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Citation Number: 841/80265

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Citation Author: NPS: Denver Service Center

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Year of Publication: 1808

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Citation Type: Graphic

Citation Location: University of Marylandi, Marylandia Room

Citation Author: Besley, F.W.

Citation Title: [Map] A Map of Frederick County showing the forest area by

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Year of Publication: 1913

Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Type: Graphic

Citation Location: Geography and Map Division, LoC

Citation Author: Maryland Geographical Survey

Citation Title: [Map] Agricultural Soils for Frederick County

Year of Publication: 1925

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Citation Type: Graphic

Citation Location: Geography and Map Division, LoC

Citation Author: Titus and Company

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Citation Location: University of Marylandia Room

Citation Author: Weber, Ed. & Company

Citation Title: [Map] Map A (geology map of Frederick County, Maryland)

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Citation Location: University of Marylandia Room

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Year of Publication: 1858

Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

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Citation Location: University of Maryland, Marylandia Room

Citation Author: United States Geological Survey

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Counties (reprint 1968)

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Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal

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Citation Author: US Department of Argriculture

Citation Title: Aerial photographs, Catoctin Mountain

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Citation Author: Air Survey Corps of Virginia (for NPS)

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Citation Author: University of Maryland, State Department of Forestry with US

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Citation Title: Deed histories and photographs of buildings on park tracts

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Citation Author: National Register

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Year of Publication: 1988
Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: NPS/NCR Cultural Landscapes Program files

Citation Author: National Register

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Year of Publication: 1991
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Year of Publication: 1976
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Supplemental Information

Title: 1937 Property Map for Catoctin RDA (NPS: 841/9073 A - F)

Description: Property Map prepared in 1937 for the Catoctin RDA shows 133 individual

properties, nearly all of which were eventually purchased. Route 77, the road between Thurmont and Foxville, divides the RDA into Catoctin Mountain Park on the north and Cunningham Falls State Park on the south. Various patterns can be discerned in the tracts, such as the 3000-acre remainder of the furnace land at the bottom, the evenly-drawn tracts on the east side, and the irregular ones on the west.

